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## THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.


### APPEARANCES.

BY GEO. H. THROOP.

How little we know of each other!
How ready we are to condemn,
And lastly drift with the current
'Twere manly and noble to stem!
When, could we but know the temptations,
And trials of frail ones that fall,
Our judgment were temp red with mercy
And tender compassion for all.

How little we know of each other!
How dim in Prosperity's ray,
The trials an l struggles that cower,
Like guilt from the eyes of the day!
And the woes of the houseless, the homeless,
The friendless, on Poverty's road,
May, even in death, be unheeded,
And visible only—to God.

How little we know of each other!
The brand of dishonor and shame—
If truth were as current as falsehood—
Might canonize many a name.
The culprit—might put on the ermine,
The silver—be free from its dross,
And Crime's ghastly gibbet, transfigure
To Martyrd m's glorious cross.

### MISS TWITTER'S CONSPIRACY.

[Chamber's Journal]

Years ago I had a young person in my service called Annabel Brown. The Brown was not, of course, surprising in a parlor maid, but the Annabel was; and the more so when the cook made Hannibal of it, who, I need not remark, was a gentleman and a general. For my part, I would not encourage such a name at all in one in her position, but called her plain "Annie," with which she was quite content. She was an orphan; but I had known both her parents, and very honest, good people they were, with plenty of common-sense too, so that it could not have been they, but her "godfather and godmothers in her baptism," as the service says, who gave her such an outlandish name—for Christian I can't call it. She was a modest girl, who, if she had a fault in dress, was given to extreme simplicity; indeed some of my visitors used to say: "So you have got a Quakeress, I see," which was, of course, ridiculous; for though one does not want one's servant to be chatter-boxes, one likes one's questions to be answered by something more than "Yes," or "No," to which, I believe, the vocabulary of the Friends is limited. Moreover, though I am not a great lady, nor anything like it, it was not likely I should permit my parlor-maid to "thou" and "thee" me, and far less my guests. However, what with the meekness of her manners and the simplicity of her attire, Annabel Brown might have sat for Mrs. Fry, supposing that good lady to have ever been eighteen and a beauty. Annie had brown hair, very silken and plentiful; large brown eyes like those of a gazelle; and a soft, rather alarmed expression of face, which, if it did not suggest modesty, was the most hypocritical mask that ever woman wore. Her movements were quick, but noiseless; and altogether she reminded one of a mouse. Like a mouse, however, she was not as regards purloining, even so much as a rind of cheese. I could have entrusted her with untold gold; and when I had a new bonnet or other piece of finery, I felt as certain that Annabel Brown would never try them on even, to see how she looked in my cheval glass, as though I had kept them under lock and key. Finally and above all she had no followers; or, at all events, they followed her at such a distance that they never came within view of my windows, and I have pretty long sight for such gentry.

I need not say that Annie was a constant church-goer, and as sure as Sunday came round, always went "to hear the Word" (that was her phrase, though she was by no means a canter) twice a day, whether it was wet or fine. In the evenings she never went out, not even on week days, which itself spoke volumes in her praise. She had no friends in town, she said in explanation of this phenomenon. She was the only maid I ever had who never asked leave to pass an evening with her "friends" or "cousins." Well, being such a pattern of propriety, you may imagine my astonishment on seeing her come home from church one day accompanied by a young man, who left her at the front door (my area gate is always locked on Sunday) with a bow that would not have disgraced Lord Chesterfield.

Though a fine morning, it had turned out wet, and I noticed, with little distress of mind, that the umbrella which he was holding over her with much apparent solicitude was a handsome silk one; the man himself, too, had an alarmingly genteel appearance. I made sure that Annie would explain this unprecedented circumstance without any inquiry on my part; and when some hours passed by without her doing so, the matter appeared to me all the graver.

Accordingly, at night, when she was assisting me in my room, I broached the subject myself.

"Annie," said I, "I was very much surprised to see you come home from church this morning accompanied by a stranger. How did that happen?"

"Well ma'am, it was very wet," returned she (with a simplicity that would have quite disarmed me, even if I had entertained any indignation against her, which I did not; I only felt angry with *the man*); "and as I had no umbrella, the gentleman, who was at church himself, kindly offered to see me home."

"Annie," said I solemnly, "do not imagine that men—and especially *gentlemen*—only go to church as you do, to say their prayers. I once heard a great preacher, Mr. Spurgeon, divide "church-goers" into a number of classes, some of which were of a very unsatisfactory sort. Among others there was the "umbrella Christian," as he termed it; the man who goes into a church merely to save his hat, or get out of the rain."

'But, please, ma'am, this gentleman had an umbrella," observed Annabel Brown.

I thought it rather pert, and very unlike herself, that she should argue with me on this matter; but still, I was determined not to lose my temper.

"In this particular case that may have been so," said I; "but he might have gone to church with a wrong motive, for all that. To my eyes he did not look a suitable person for a young woman in your position to be walking with. He left you at the front door, and he may have been mistaken as to your condition in life. Did you inform him of it?"

"No ma'am."

Annabel Brown was certainly too Quakerish; any other girl would have seen with half an eye that I was really solicitous (for her own sake) to know what the man had said to her; yet all that I could get out of Annie was: "No, ma'am." It was not treating me, I thought, with the confidence that my conduct towards her had merited. She might have been more open—like that silk umbrella.

Next Sunday was a fine one, and yet, if you will believe me, Annie came home again escorted by that very man! I had gone to church myself, and returned, as usual, some minutes after her; but cook informed me—with rather a malicious grin, I thought—that such had really been the case. I had not put the question; I had merely asked whether Annie had come in, feeling pretty sure, however, that she had, and was gone up-stairs to take off her things, which was the case.

"Oh yes, ma'am, she 'ave come in. I only wonder her friend didn't come in with her; he seemed so very much attached."

"What friend?" asked I, with assumed indifference.

'Oh pray, ma'am, don't ask me; Hannibal, I know, is such a pattern. Otherwise, I should have said as 'ow he was a follower."

"And what sort of a man was he, cook?"

"Oh, quite the gentleman to look at; fine feathers makes fine birds to them as can see no further;" and cook looked as if she could see a great deal further, and amongst other things the house robbed, and her mistress's throat cut, in no distant perspective.

But I did not fear for anything, except upon Annie's account, and resolved at once to give her a good "talking to."

"Now, my good girl," said I, having summoned her into the drawing-room, "this matter must be put a stop to at once. I will not have that man come to this house again. Don't say 'What man?' because you know who I mean perfectly well. I mean the umbrella-man."

"Please, ma'am, he had no umbrella today."

She was so simple, that I felt quite ashamed of being angry with her.

"Umbrella or not'" said I, "he shall not come here. A man without a name—and with much too good an address—is perfectly scandalous."

"Please, ma'am, his name is Trevelyan."

"Then, that is much too good for *you*," answered I. "You have a nice manner and appearance of your own, and they have evidently deceived him; and no good can come of such a misunderstanding to either of you. Do you understand me?"

"Mr. Trevelyan knows, ma'am, that I am but a servant," observed Annabel gently, and with a little blush.

"Then the more shame for him," said I sharply." "Mind, from this moment, you never walk with him, or you leave my service."

Annabel Brown lowered her head in respectful assent; she would have said "Yes ma'am." if she could, but the tears were falling fast down her pretty cheeks. I was very sorry for her, but I felt sure that I was doing my duty by her, and did not relent.

The next Sunday, she came home alone. She had been very depressed throughout the week, but going to church seemed to have done her good, for she looked much more cheerful. My impression was that she had seen him, and got rid of him; and in doing so had discovered the wisdom of such a proceeding. He had shown his hand—with the false cards in it—and she knew him for a cheat and a deceiver, and was glad to have escaped tolerably heart-whole.

She was not so much to be pitied, however, after all, my gentle reader, as you will hear; so please to reserve your compassion for the person who really suffered. Mr. Trevelyan at once proceeded to transfer his attentions to *me*.

The very next morning, Annie, looking rather white, but quiet as usual, brought up a card into the drawing room. "This gentleman wishes to see you for a few minutes, if you are disengaged, ma'am."

"Mr. Arthur Trevelyan!" exclaimed I, reading the printed name; "why that's never *your* Mr. Trevelyan?"

She was about to say "Yes ma'am," but putting on what was for her a bold face, answered, "Well, I hope he will be mine, ma'am."

The next moment, he was in the room and Annie had shut the door, leaving me, alone with this Don Giovanni. I am bound to say he was a very good-looking gentlemanly person, and with anything but an impudent air.

"I have ventured to call upon you, madam, with relation to Annabel Brown, who is, I believe, at present your parlor-maid."

"Well, sir," said I, very stiff and formal.

"I thought it would be only courteous to let you know that she would be leaving you, probably before the month is up, in order to become my wife. If, as she says, you forbid us to meet, I shall take her even earlier, as I find it impossible to exist without her society—at all events on Sundays."

'Take her earlier—make her your wife!" reiterated I: "this is quite incomprehensible to me, sir; why, you have not seen her half a dozen times!"

"Nevertheless, madam, it is my intention to marry her, and that at once. She is of age, she tells me, and there is nothing to prevent it."

"But there is surely a great difference of social position—Mr. Trevelyan. You have the air and manners of a gentleman; while *she*"—

"Forgive me, madam, for interrupting you, but I am sure you are yourself too much a gentle*woman* to say anything derogatory of the person I have selected for my bride.

He quite took my breath away, he was at once so proud and so polite.

"I am twenty-six years of age, madam," he went on, "and I know my own mind, and have an independent fortune. There is no sort of use in opposing our engagement, even if your kind heart would permit you to do so. The chief object of my calling upon you was indeed to request a personal favor of you in connection with our approaching nuptials. Annabel tells me she has neither father nor mother, nor indeed any friend in London except yourself."

"That certainly was my belief," said I, "until lately."

Mr. Trevelyan only smiled at this significant reply.

"Well, madam, this being so, and you having reason, I believe, to be satisfied with Annabel as to her moral qualities, I come to ask of you the great favor of your giving her away at the altar."

"I give Annie away! and to *you*, a perfect stranger! Never!"

"My dear madam, I honor your scruples," returned the young man with a low bow (and I must say, for grace of manner I have seldom seen his equal); "but this is the address of my lawyers, and this of a parish clergyman in your vicinity, who will both vouch for my respectability and good family. Beyond these facts, and that I have sufficient means, independent of a profession, to support a wife, I don't feel called upon to speak."

Mr. Trevelyan seemed such a very nice young man, and I had such a true regard for Annabel, that, absurd as the proposition of my giving her away to him at first seemed, I finally came in to it, and about three weeks afterwards, they were married by special license. She was not at all puffed up by her good fortune, and though he gave her a great sum for her trousseau, she expended it with her usual quiet good taste. Annabel Brown was adapted for any position in life into which she happened to be thrown that did not require energy or powers of conversation, in which she was certainly deficient; and out of the fifty maid-servants that I have had in my service from first to last, she was the only one of whom I could say as much.

"But how," my readers may ask, "did Annabel get on after she became Mrs. Trevelyan?"

That I can't tell you, but I can tell you what happened to *me* in consequence, which is the terrible part of the whole story.

A stately carriage drove one day up to my door, and my new maid (a very different one from dear Annie) came running up stairs in a state of great excitement. "Oh mum, please mum, there's a lord's coach at the door, and her ladyship wishes to see you."

"What's her name?" demanded I quietly; for I did not wish this grinning idiot to suppose that I was never called upon by members of the aristocracy.

"Here's her card, mum: the Lady Haliss Something or other.

"It is not your business to read visitors' cards," said I stiffly. "Show Lady Alice Trevelyan up."

The similarity of name with that of Annabel's husband of course struck me at once; yet I was totally unable to conjecture her business with poor insignificant me. I was not long, however, left in doubt. A tall, bony, stiff-backed woman of about sixty years of age presently sailed into the room.

"Miss Twitter, I believe?" said she.

"The same," replied I, politely. "Will not your ladyship take a seat?"

"Certainly not," answered she snappishly. "I merely came to see what sort of person by whose nefarious assistance my unfortunate nephew has been entrapped into matrimony. This is the house, is it," said she, looking round my little drawing-room in a very depreciatory way, "where this *conspiracy* was hatched? In this vile hole you baited your trap, did you, for that innocent boy?"

"I am quite at a loss, madam, to know what you mean," said I (though I began to guess). "except that you intend to make yourself offensive."

"You are right there, woman," she rejoined, acidly, "if you should never again be right in your life. It is the only consolation left to me, after the ruin of our house, to tell you to your face what I think of you. You are a treacherous, designing creature; you entered into a fraudulent conspiracy—Yes, I know it's actionable, if there's a witness; but if you dare to come near the bell, I'll knock you down. I say, you conspired to seduce the affections of my nephew, the Honorable Arthur Trevelyan, heir presumptive to the Earl of Manilands. I don't say you did it yourself; I wish you had, because then the probability is that the disgrace would only have lasted your lifetime; you employed a youthful accomplice, who passed as your maid-servant, it seems, and whose fatal charms overcame poor Arthur's scruples. It is my belief that you both ought to be hanged. Don't answer me; don't venture to speak to me, lest the sound of your hated voice should provoke me beyond all bounds! You were a witness to this atrocious marriage. I have read your foolish name in the register, you false, perjured, crafty, abominable woman! If I was not a lady born and bred, I don't know what I shouldn't call you!"

What she would have called me had she not been a lady of hereditary title, it is impossible to conjecture; she had an immense vocabulary of abuse even as it was, and she exhausted it.

"I shall come again and let you know what my opinion of you really is!" were her last words, which were perhaps the most terrible of all. She had nearly frightened me out of my wits as it was; and the threat of that scene being repeated, lay heavy on my soul for many a day, until my lease was out and I took another house. Thank Heaven, I never saw her ladyship again.

Once, however, I saw Lady Manilands herself (for her husband's uncle died after a few years) going to court in the very quietest dress in which any lady ever did go there; she gave me a bow and a smile out of the carriage window, and that was all. She never called on her old mistress. It is my impression that in her heart she was not worthy of her husband. How they got on together, I never heard, but what I have narrated is, I think, a lesson to mistresses against encouraging servant-maids to wed above their position. I have heard it said by prudent persons, Never give anything away," but above all I would impress upon all spinster ladies, "Never give a parlor maid away in marriage to the heir-presumptive of an earldom, especially if he has an aunt who is touchy about the honor of the family."

### The Fashion in Jewels.

Pearls, which seem to be the emblem of youth, are in great demand at present. Their price is high, but not so high as rubies, diamonds and sapphires. The perfectly round pearls, very seldom found, are the choicest to be had. We saw a necklace the other day, containing one hundred and forty-six, so exactly alike in shape and color that a connoisseur could detect no difference. It was a remarkable collection, probably the most remarkable in the country. The fashion in pearl necklaces is to have them strung like beads on a silk thread, and closed by a clasp behind. This is a foolish fancy, as it involves the piercing of the jewels, masses them so that much of their beauty is lost, and renders them a little less safe than when set in metal, since the breaking of the thread in a crowded room would scatter them past recovery. Pear-shaped pearls, though very graceful, are really imperfect in form, and not much used, therefore, except as drops to brooches composed of the round pearls.

Already turquoises, so desired last winter, have dropped out of favor, and it is not to be wondered at. Only the rage for undecided tints could ever have made them popular, and as that is waning, the liking for them wanes also. Their mixed green-blue is becoming to nobody, and their intrinsic worth not being great, they will doubtless be cast aside next season. Coral in all its lovely shades is no longer the mode, and charming sets at cost prices languish unsold in their velvet cases. Coral, though not a precious stone, is one of the prettiest and most useful of ornaments, since it can be appropriately worn both on ordinary and full-dress occasions. Plain gold ornaments are passing out of fashion, not so much because they are no longer pretty, as because they have been so successfully imitated in base metals that people are afraid of being suspected of wearing French gilt. The handsome gold sets are so expensive that we think it better and cheaper in the end to spend a little more money, and buy a set of coral or jewels which cannot be imitated, and of which one is so much less likely to grow weary.

The setting of jewels this year is in the lightest possible framework of gold—called, we believe, the knife-blade style—and a distinctive feature is the separating of the jewels from each other so that the light may strike through from every side. This is far more beautiful and artistic than the old form of clusters, and is destined to high favor. The Marquise, or long oval, is the shape most in vogue for rings as well as pins, earrings and lockets, and it is particularly becoming. Bracelets are no longer mere golden shackles, but are inch and half-inch bands in all manner of designs. Chain and link bracelets, once the most admired, are not now much worn. It is not perhaps well known that the best gold work of all kinds is made in this country; and that no foreign production compares favorably with it. Much of the finest jewel-setting is done here, and when our country is more fully developed, and the gems, which there is every reason to suppose exist in its richest mineral regions, are brought to market, the Republic will be the center of this extensive and valuable trade.—[Scribner's for August.

### Brilliants and their Bearers.

Agnes Sorel, the favorite of Charles VI. of France is said to have been the first noblewoman who wore a diamond necklace, the art of cutting and polishing diamonds being almost unknown till her time. It is said this necklace, or carcanet, as it was called, was so heavy and uncomfortable that Agnes Sorel only wore it on State occasions. She, however, popularized this style, and diamonds soon became all the rage, and commanded fabulous prices. As there can be nothing permanent in the world of fashion, brilliants were, in time, superseded by artistically wrought gold and jewelry. Catharine de Medicis and Diana de Poitiers brought pearls into vogue, and diamonds were quite discarded until Mary Stuart's marriage with Francis I, of France, when she brought some remarkable gems from England; but after that unfortunate Queen's return to Scotland, subsequent to her young husband's death, pearls retained their supremacy. On the occasion of Marie de Medicis' coronation, all the ladies at the court wore elegant head-dresses of pearls. Under the reign of Louis XIV, precious stones were brought in large quantities from Persia and India, and were more generally worn than ever before. Even the waists and sleeves of dresses were trimmed—if that term may be properly used—with turquoise and ruby passementerie aigrettes of diamonds, not to speak of the enormous and dazzlingly brilliant stomachers then in vogue. Diamonds were displayed in almost incredible profusion, as buttons and studs and pins; on the lids of snuff-boxes and jewel cases; on the handles of the whips, parasols, and swords, and the heads of canes; and, above all, on the laced coats of the courtiers.

A FEW days ago a resident of Detroit was taken sick and sent for a doctor. The doctor left a prescription, and with it a request that one of the children should call at his office the next day, and say how the patient was doing. A little girl came, and when questioned she promptly answered: "Please, sir, father is getting better; he's broke the stove all to pieces this morning, and been a fighting mother, just like he used to."

### LOVELY PEGGY.

[The following verses are of interest as a youthful production of President JEFFERSON, and are printed in the *Historical Record* from the original manuscript in his handwriting, in the possession of Mr. F. J. DREER, of Philadelphia. The Botson *Advertiser* very truly says: "This poem should serve as a warning to young men who have expectations of becoming distinguished never to put their manuscript verses out of their hands. Once one puts the evidence of his foolishness out of his reach, there's no telling when it may appear to make his fame ridiculous."]

LOVELY PEGGY.

Once more I'll tune the vocal shell;
To hills and dales my passion tell,
A flame which time can never quell
That burns for lovely Peggy.

The greater bards their lyre should hit,
For, say what subject is more fit,
Than to record the sparkling wit
And bloom of lovely Peggy?

The sun first rising in the morn,
That paints the dew-besparkled thorn,
Does not the day so much adorn
As does my lovely Peggy.

And when in Thetis' lap to rest
He streaks with gold the ruddy West,
He's not so beautiful as undrest
Appears my lovely Peggy.

Were she arrayed in rustic weed,
With her the bleating flocks I'd feed,
And pipe upon my oaken reed,
To please my lovely Peggy.

With her a cottage would delight,
All's happy when she's in my sight,
But when she's gone its endless night—
All's dark without my Peggy.

The zephyr's air the violet blows,
Or breath upon the damask rose;
He does not half the sweets disclose
That does my lovely Peggy.

While bees from flow'r to flow'r shall rove,
And linnets warble through the grove,
Or stately swan the waters love,
So long shall I love Peggy.

And when death, with his pointed dart,
Shall strike the blow that rives my heart,
My words shall be when I depart,
Adieu my lovely Peggy.

### Wedding of an Indian Prince.

[Times of India.]

The heir apparent of an Indian prince, the Nawab of Joonaghur, was married in the latter part of May. The Nawab spent a very large amount of money on the entertainment given to the European and native guests. As many as 60,000 visitors flocked to Joonaghur from the neighboring towns to witness the spectacle, which is said to have been even more gorgeous than that when the Nawab received Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in 1870, the artificial durbar hall alone, with its brilliant decorations, having cost 55,000 rupees. The wedding procession was two hours in passing a given point. First came half a dozen elephants, gorgeously appareled in cloths of crimson and gold, and bearing on their backs a fortune in the shape of magnificent gold and silver howdahs, curiously and richly carved. Next came prancing along the Nawab's favorite horses, beautifully caparisoned. After these came along, in unbroken succession for nearly two hours, the friends and native guests of the Nawab, each batch being accompanied by a party of nautch girls and the unprepossessing looking fiddling attendants, who gave to the otherwise brilliant pageant a grotesque appearance.

Last of all came the young bridegroom, mounted on a large elephant, decorated like the others, with the Nawab behind him, comfortably smoking his hooka; and who, with the best possible grace, acknowledged the cheer with which he was greeted by his guests in the Custom House. With the passage of the Prince and well-mounted body guard the grand exhibition was brought to a close, and the European spectators took their departure. An hour or two after the return of the guests a discharge of cannon from the palace announced the fact of the Prince's marriage. On the following day Capt. Wodehouse, at the request of the Nawab, laid the foundation stone of a new high school, and in the evening the young Prince married his second wife. Both the young ladies whom the heir-apparent espoused are daughters of Katty-war chiefs. Prince Bappoo Mijar is a lad of eighteen, of quiet, unassuming manners, fond of field sports, but not much given to his books. Up to the present time he has been a student at the Rajcoomer College at Rajocote.

### A Dog Taught to Steal.

[N. O. Picayune.]

In the private album of the Chief of Police, where all the celebrated women's pictures attached to the rogues' gallery are kept, there are many striking faces; some fair, beautiful, and proud, others soft and delicate, others pinched and sharp, while again are those intellectual and with the stamp of refinement and wealth. Mollie Waterman's picture is none of these. It is that of a plain, cold woman, just like those of a statue would be, with her black hair folded back and bound around her head, while her dress, of rich black, is caught by the throat with a heavy clasp.

By her side, with its head in her lap and its intelligent eyes looking eagerly into her face, is a black and tan terrier dog of medium size and with a plain collar.

A singular picture to see in a gallery of thieves, yet probably the most singular pair found in the long lines of faces.

Mollie Waterman never stole herself. She trained her dog. Going into a store she selected various costly laces, jewelry, &c., and looking at them, placed them back with a peculiar motion of her hand, shortly going out of the store. The dog remained, and seizing the article when the showman's back was turned, made with it to her room, where it was received by Mollie and the dog rewarded.

For years she plied this with success, until one day the dog was caught stealing. Unheedful of herself, she surrendered, imploring for the life of her favorite.

The pictures of the two were, however, taken together, and then the dog was killed, the body being inhumanly thrown into the cell where the woman lay.

So the police left them; but when they returned in the morning she was found dead, poisoned by her own hand, lying with her steadfast friend.

### IMPROVISATIONS.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

Though thy constant love I share,
Yet his gift is rarer;
In my youth I thought thee fair;
Thou art older and fairer!

Full of more than young delight,
Now a day and night are;
For the presence, then so bright,
Is closer, brighter.

In the haste of youth we miss
Its best of blisses:
Sweeter than the stolen kiss
Are the granted kisses.

Dearer than the words that hide
The love abiding
Are the words that fondly chide
When love needs chiding.

Higher than the perfect song
For which love longeth
Is the tender fear of wrong
That never wrongeth.

She whom youth alone makes dear
May a while seem nearer;
Thou art mine so many a year,
The older, the dearer!

### How He Got Her.

A little English village, near Weston-super-Mare, was recently the scene of much talk, on it being reported that the widow of a farmer was about to marry one of the laborers on her farm. The rumor arose in this way: Among the employees on the farm in question was a laborer named John, who hitherto had the credit of being rather deficient in intellect. Some friends, by way of a joke, persuaded John that it would be no bad thing for him if he could become master of the estate on which he worked, adding that the widow was open to an engagement, and that all he had to do in the matter, by way of making preliminary arrangements, was to put in the "askings" at the parish church. This John accordingly did, but the afternoon following the publication of the banns, several friends called at the farm-house and congratulated the widow—who was in entire ignorance of what had been done—on her determination to again alter her name. The lady, who was somewhat indignant, at once sent for the culprit, who, on putting in an appearance, was severely censured for the step he had taken. Poor John protested his ignorance of the great sin he had committed, and offered readily to withdraw the "askings," but to no such proposal as this would the "fair relict" listen. Said she, "You have scandalized my character in the eyes of the world, and marry me I am determined you shall." Hodge had no alternative but to consent to such terms, and the marriage took place.

### Summer Lunches and Summer Beverages.

About a year ago an enterprising caterer opened in New York City, in Nassau street, near the post office, a restaurant for the sale of bread and milk. This new diet immediately became popular among the bankers and business men, and since that time numerous "dairies" as they are called, have been established throughout the city. At these places bread and milk, crackers and milk, oatmeal and milk strawberries and cream, cakes, puddings and pies are sold at moderate prices. These establishments seem to be an imitation of the "Cremeries" of Paris, so much frequented by students of moderate means. In summer time meals of hot food are distasteful to many persons, and in the dining saloons of this city almost a Graham diet is preferred by some of the customers. Such establishments as those above described are great accommodations. They are such as should command custom everywhere in the business and closely-packed working districts of large cities. It is surprising that they are not more numerous, and especially surprising that the sharp sighted purveyors to the appetites of the public in hot weather, who have stands on the streets and open fronts to their restaurants, do not furnish in tempting form to passers-by that delicious and refreshing beverage "iced-tea."—[Philadelphia Ledger.

### VARIETIES.

A LAWRENCE, Me., girl was going to sue a false-hearted lover for breach of promise, but she agreed to compromise the matter for $61 and a new switch.

THE Tycoon has a "capital" way of encouraging newspaper enterprises. He orders that all men of certain social and political circles shall subscribe to the new Japanese paper or be beheaded.

Two or three Cuban ladies have created a breeze at Saratoga by smoking cigarettes on the balcony of one of the leading hotels. They were quite indifferent to the gaze and audible comments of promenaders.

IT is said that a Nevada lawyer had as a client a man accused of murder, and that the principal witness in his favor being his wife, who was incapacitated from giving testimony by reason of her relation to him, he got the murder trial postponed, brought suit for divorce in her behalf and secured it, and then triumphantly placed her on the stand to secure the acquittal of her husband.

THE Springfield Union thinks that one of the most amusing sights is that of a pretty and elegantly dressed young lady, standing in a mud-puddle in the rear of a street car, from which she has just alighted and calling frantically to her pet poodle to "come back, you awful thing, and let that horrid yellow dog alone," and in the next breath beseeching the driver to wait till she can get her "darling dog."

AT Greenwich, Conn., recently, a little boy eight years old, fell overboard from a boat in which he was playing, and would have been drowned but for the prompt action of a girl. At the moment of the accident, a Miss Elphick was in her bed-room partially undressed, but seeing the child fall into the water, without waiting to give the alarm or to dress herself, darted out of the house and plunged into the water after him. She brought him safe to land, very little the worse for his cold bath.

# Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 26, 1873.


MARK TWAIN says the only way whereby you may pronounce the Shah's title correctly is by taking a pinch of snuff. The result will be "t-Shah?"

THE *Dispatch* has a personal friend who denies for GRANT that he is a candidate for the third term, and the *Commercial* recommends his assassination if he attempts it. In the mean time GRANT smokes his cigar, biding his time and saying never a word.

AN organ which takes pains not to allude to GRANT'S pay of one hundred thousand dollars for signing the grab bill, wants to see what the sixty-one Democrats in the House are going to do when the question of repeal comes up. The votes of the one hundred and ninety-five Republicans are vastly more important. Better look to them.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD has discharged Mr. DANA from arrest, but possibly it would have been just as well had he furnished better reasons, therefor. If the right of extradition was complete, we rather judge he had nothing to do with how he was to be tried at the point of delivery. We would have by far preferred the discharge had been ordered, upon the solid ground that a man cannot be a fugitive from a State or Territory in which he has not been even a sojourner since the commission of the alleged crime. The evil day has only been postponed. A new affidavit can be sworn out, or a bill can be procured from a facile grand jury in Washington city, and in the meantime Mr. DANA, or some other victim had as well prepare.

THE *Dispatch* denies that it defended the attempt to take the editor of the *N. Y. Sun* to Washington, but that if Mr. DANA published but the truth in the matter he should have had nothing to fear in taking his trial to that city.

Here is what it did say:

There is a good deal being said by the opposition press of the hardship of requiring DANA of the *Sun* to appear in Washington and answer the charge of libel preferred against him there, but if the statements contained in the alleged libelous articles were true we can't see why he should object to being tried in Washington any more than in New York, for the libel law there is a just and liberal one, and under it, unless the charge made by him were false he could not have been convicted.

And upon which the *Chronicle* expressed surprise that its neighbor should defend the attempt to sieze a citizen of New York and transfer him to the District to answer an alleged offense. Now if the above extract does not lead one to suppose that the *Dispatch* did defend the attempted outrage, then we confess we don't understand the English language. However, we are gratified to find that that paper disclaims any such design and we now recall our remarks of Saturday, and say that we would grieve very much if the editor of the *Dispatch* or any other man, opposed to such proceedings was kidnapped and dragged to Washington to appear before a court of corrupt scoundrels, organized to convict.

## A RADICAL JOURNAL AFTER SENATOR SCOTT.

The Huntingdon (Pa.) *Globe*, Republican, charges Hon. JOHN SCOTT, WHARTON and BROWN of that place, with packing the jury box of Huntingdon county; It says: "The intelligent and unprejudiced observer has long noticed that those who own the *Journal*, headed as they are by such delectables as SCOTT and his lackey with the *mart on*, while they prate loudly about others corrupting our jury system, have themselves been for years tampering with our Courts and jurymen, until they have become bold enough to even attempt the corruption of the Judiciary itself."

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It is startling, but seems nevertheless to be true, that Congress has actually given away nearly all the available land which the people once owned, and which was regarded as a source of wealth upon which they could draw to sustain the Government in periods of emergency and danger. The greater portion of this magnificent domain has been squandered upon carrying corporation, which in turn have been plundered by those managing them, until these are now bankrupt, their machinery dilapidated, their routes in regions where there is little trade, and their stock paying no dividends. There is a spectable well worthy of arousing our fears for the safety of private credit, and the stability of personal enterprise.

The above is from the Harrisburg *State Journal*, Republican. The organs in this city havn't heard the news yet—at least no reference to the startling announcement has been made in any of their columns. It might hurt GRANT, who signed the bills giving away the lands, as readily as he did the salary grab.

## IN THE WRONG BOX.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following:

[Private.]

*To the Editor:*—Will you be kind enough to mail to the undersigned a copy of your journal containing such editorial comments as you deem proper upon the Louisiana question? And should the article be republished, please conclude extract from argument of E. C. BILLINGS, Esq., with "most upon this great bulwark here set up for the protection of all races and all classes"—erroneously omitted in the *Chronicle*. Please address

J. F. BARRETT, Jr.,
Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

Accompanying the above comes a defense of the brutal and thieving conduct of GRANT'S minions, DURELL and others in Louisiana. We advise BARRETT, whoever he is, to send his epistles to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, or to other paid organs, where they belong.

## DESPOTIC.

We are happy to find that there is one Republican paper in the United States which declines to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning. It is not a Liberal Republican either, but one which sustained GRANT last year, and opposed GREELEY not only with bitterness—but with ability. DESPOTISM BY LAW are the words chosen by the N. Y. Evening *Post* to head an able article upon the recent assault by the administration and its miserable tools, upon the liberty of the Press in the person of CHARLES A. DANA. If, says the *Post*, Mr. DANA'S allegations are false he is liable to punishment, "but where he shall be held to answer for that crime is a question which concerns not him only, but every citizen of the United States, and especially those to whom is entrusted the assertion and the exercise of the liberty of the press." The *Post* insists that if there exists any law by which the editor of a newspaper can be hand-cuffed and bundled off to Washington, then the sooner it is known the better, so that the public press can (not sneer at those who are alarmed at such autocratic power, but) "gird up our loins and enter into a contest against it the better."

Our namesake argues, just as we did, that if the law is as claimed by DANA'S prosecutors—and as Judge BLATCHFORD has not decided it is not—that any of us who dare to criticise "the President or vice President of the United States or either House of Congress"—we quote from the Sedition Law, famous or infamous in its day—there is not a paper of any influence and character in the country, whose editor may not be taken to Washington for indulging in comments which his duty as a journalist demands, "and be brought before a tribunal where a fair trial is impossible and conviction certain."

The *Post* concludes its very clear and able remarks as follows:

The power of influencing public affairs by the exercise of perfect freedom of criticism is, we believe, conscientiously used by all respectable journalists. For their words they are willing at all times, we also believe, to answer before any impartial legal tribunal. But they will insist upon being tried where the alleged offense is committed, in that community where those words are published, where their characters are known and where justice will be done them without fear or favor. If Mr. DANA'S case shall be made a precedent whereby we are liable to answer before a Washington police court and a Washington jury for every exercise of the right of liberty of speech in any state of the Union, we shall have at length one question on which the press of the whole country, outside of the District, will be united.

We fear there is too much reliance placed on the Press generally in the last three or four lines of our quotation, for we have not yet observed aught of a brave word spoken in behalf of the liberty of the Press in any Republican paper save the *Post*. Here but the very smallest notice was taken of a deed in defiance of law, while three quarters of a century ago the Federal party was driven from power, for attempting to enforce a law to permit the doing of this very thing.

## THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

We have read with attention the speech of Judge BLACK delivered in the Convention, in favor of his proposition to compel all members of the Legislature, within twenty days after each adjournment, to file in the office of the Prothonotary of the proper county, an affidavit, under oath or affirmation that they have supported and obeyed the Constitution, have not listened to private solicitation nor accepted any gift, nor spoken or voted on any question in which they had or expected to have any private interest. The Judge draws a lamentably true picture of the condition of affairs at the State Capitol every winter. That it is true, all the greater pity; but will the Judge's iron-clad oath make things any better? We fear not. The people all over the State know the evil, and in their hands rests the remedy. If they will persist in choosing so many knaves and weak-minded folks to represent them in the State Legislature, the men they elect will not boggle at an oath or two, when money is to be made by disregarding them.

We have said our say upon this question more than once, but may as well say it again. If the people are themselves honest and intelligent they will elect honest and intelligent men to be their officers; if not, then of course not. Just so long as they prefer to be represented by sharp and unscrupulous fellows, whose only motive is profit, and who would sneer at the old fogy who would canvass for a seat in either House at Harrisburg, simply because he thought he could be of service—just so long will they be accommodated.

The honest, upright men in the community can control it if they choose so to do. They must—to use an expressive but much misused phrase—be educated up to the performance of their duty. When knaves or fools are candidates, honest men can cause their defeat; and whether candidates are men of character or the opposite, can always be ascertained by an earnest enquiry after truth.

THE *Telegraph* surprised its readers on Saturday with a first-class puff of Senator CAMERON. Are we to expect the same for the Cameronian candidates, PAXSON and MACKEY, when they are nominated?

## BISMARCK.

The telegraphic summary of the interview between BISMARCK and the *World's* correspondent printed on Saturday, although giving the leading points thereof was somewhat incomplete. The correspondent professes to give the statement of BISMARCK'S from his own lips and even if made up from the correspondent's own head, doubtless gives a correct reflex of the views of Germany's leading statesman upon the question it discusses. The Prince is represented as having an expression of utter weariness upon his countenance, but nevertheless with being remarkably free in conversing with an outsider upon his favorite policy, which he says is not against the church but "against GOD; and in this fight and state he says will get the worst of it unless it succeeds in destroying the idea of GOD and placing itself in his place. Men say that they must have something to worship—well, then, let them worship the State; let it be all in all; let it take the place of the family as well as of the Diety; let it be the Diety; let it be the only Providence; let it provide everything for and exact everything from the individual; let it prescribe how and when he shall be conceived and born; how fed in his cradle and educated in his youth, how long he shall serve as a soldier, what shall be his other life, when and whom he shall marry, how many children he shall have, and, finally, if need be, when he shall die."

He promises himself, that "in two generations, with the field wholly to himself and his helpers, he could so obliterate the idea of GOD and of the imaginary rights bestowed on man by him as their creator, that the substitution of the State in his place would be effected, and the State, as in pagan Rome, be all in all."

"The man who believes in GOD" he says reasons thus: "GOD made me for his glory and for my own temporal and eternal happiness; they may gain this, he prescribes the duties that I owe to him, and the rights that I am to possess; no one must prevent my discharging the duties and enjoying these rights; they depend on no human sanction and can be infringed by no human authority. This reason is all fallacious, but these idea at the bottom of it is the root of all aspirations for personal freedom. When one knows that GOD does not exist, then he knows that no such rights could have been conferred and no such duties imposed; in a word, that men have no rights and are subject wholly and rightly to the compulsion of force—be it force exerted by a majority or by an autocrat—to the law of 'blood and iron' if you please."

He is represented as being highly amused at the prevailing idea in England and in this country, that he is simply warring against the Roman Catholics. He goes much farther; he desires to destroy all religion, although he don't appear to be much in dread of the Protestants, whose "inestimable right of private judgment" enables him to serve Church and Empire both. "But with the Catholic Christian," he says, "there is the priest, the bishop, the Pope, all speaking in the same voice and with the same authority, the authority, as the Catholic imagines, of GOD. There can be no beating about the bush, no juggling, no private judgment with him. What has been taught to him all his life as his duty to GOD is now reiterated by the voice of those whom he thinks speak with the authority of GOD; they tell him to go this way, or GOD will punish him; we tell him to go that way, or we will punish him. 'But,' he replies, 'GOD will punish me forever in hell, you can punish me only a little while here; I'll choose the least evil.' If we could have the teaching of every child in Germany for two generations we could remedy all this."

We can scarcely conceive that Prince BISMARCK is setting himself up as a successor of ADAM WEISHAUPT, the father of the German *Illuminati*, who did so much in the latter part of the last century to unsettle the religious opinions of Continental Europe; but the *World* would surely not have a correspondent in Berlin who would be capable of palming off a deception upon its principal.

## A FREE PRESS.

At the period of the organization of the Federal government, by the meeting of the first Congress in New York and the inauguration of President WASHINGTON, there were no courts of Justice in existence in this country but those created by State laws. It became therefore a necessity that Federal Courts should be established, by means of which questions in which the United States were primarily interested could be decided; and Congress therefore at its first session passed what is familiarly known as The Judiciary Act of 1789, in the 83d Section of which has lain dormant for full eighty-five years, a power which has been galvanized into vitality by an Act of Congress passed in 1870; for the purpose of compelling the whole press of the country to follow the money power, in doing homage to the President of the United States.

The act of 1789 provides that "for any crime or offense against the United States" certain proceedings may be had—the party may be arrested, and held to bail &c, &c, giving special authority for the doing of those things which all State courts had common law authority for doing; and this because the Federal Courts possessed no common law authority whatever, and cannot move outside of the powers granted by the statute law of Congress. This law has never received but one construction, and that is, that by the words "crime or offense against the United States," was meant just what the plain import of those words conveyed to the common mind—that it was for crimes or offenses against a law of Congress, passed to protect the machinery of government; for instance the crime of treason, for an offense against the Treasury or Post office—not for some offense *technically* against the United States, such as an assault and battery; which is magniloquently set forth in our State courts, as being "against the peace and dignity of the State of Pennsylvania."

But "things have changed since the war;" and in 1870 a Congress subservient to GRANT and to his Adjutants and Aid-de-camps in Congress and in the Army, established in Washington city a sort of *pied poudre* affair called a police court, upon which it conferred original and exclusive jurisdiction over all offenses against the United States committed in the District of Columbia, such as assaults and batteries and "all other misdemeanors not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary." This court is composed of one judge appointed by the President, and proceeds "by information under oath," *or* by indictment by the Grand jury.

Under this law of 1870 the innocent 83d section of the act of 1789 is indeed made a formidable weapon in the hands of Power—a weapon compared with which the infamous Sedition Law was a mere velvet clawed monster. By means of this terrific power, GRANT'S Judge of this Police Court can, upon the sworn information of any supple tool of the government arrest any outspoken editor anywhere in the United States, and drag him hundreds, nay thousands of miles away from home, and try him before a jury—if indeed that poor privilage will be allowed—selected by one of GRANT'S office holders, from a community proverbial for its subserviency to the Powers that Be.

The whole Press of the country should at once agitate for the repeal of this act of 1870. Surely the Republican press—outside of those who are bound by gratitude for favors already received, or that other gratitude for good things hoped for—cannot do better for its own character than to join in an earnest demand that this battle axe of power be surrendered by the administration, and the press be left free to criticise our rulers, in the interest of our common freedom.

It is a verification of all we have said in regard to the venality of a portion of the press in this city, that the three papers known to be owned or conducted by office holders, either defend the arrest of the editor of the New York *Sun* or sneer, as only feed retainers can sneer, at the outburst of indignation which compelled a republican judge to loosen the fangs of tyranny from the selected victim—even altho' he gave a sort of half support to this modern Sedition law. The people require a free press, and that they cannot have with this law upon the statute book.

## "THE ACME OF FRAUD."

The N. Y. *Sun* of Saturday prints several columns from its Washington correspondent explaining how the Central Pacific Ring has succeeded in outdoing the Credit Mobilier, and in gobbling $211,299,328,17. The correspondent is of the opinion that a thorough and uncompromising investigation into the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad of California would disclose still more startling facts—would result in the exposure of a still grander scheme of corruption, and bring to grief a still greater number of public men who sold their souls for a share in the profits of the Credit Mobilier of the Pacific coast. The *Sun* thus comments editorially:

AND STILL ANOTHER!

We print to-day an account derived from the most authentic sources of the operations of the Central Pacific Ring. This revelation cannot fail to astound the public even in these days of widespread—we had almost said general—corruption and wrong doing. If the charges made by the Supervisors of Placer county can be sustained, it is evident that the gentlemen of the Credit Mobilier were novices when compared with Stanford, Huntington, and their colleagues of the Contract and Finance Company.

This company, indeed, seems to be not the twin brother, but the elder, and much the bigger brother of the Credit Mobilier. That the allegations set forth by the plaintiffs in the Placer county suit can be to a very great extent established by legal evidence there can be little doubt. It is but a few days since "Mr. Huntington and his associates" were negotiating to sell four-fifths of the great Central Pacific railroad, while the enormous wealth they have so suddenly and mysteriously acquired affords other evidence to support the charges made against them.

We have long been satisfied that the Contract and Finance Company was a greater fraud than the Credit Mobilier; and we have repeatedly called the attention of the Congressional Committee charged with the investigation of Central Pacific railroad affairs to the peculiar character of the company, and of its operations. Hitherto little notice has been taken of Central Pacific affairs, as the company has its agent in very confidential relations with the White House, and has powerful friends in both branches of Congress. Now, we are under the impression that the institution will receive the attention it deserves.

It is charged that vast sums of money have been used by Huntington and his confederates to influence legislation. This will be no surprise to those who are familiar with the secret springs which too often are brought into play in order to secure desired ends in Congress. No Oakes Ames has yet appeared with a memorandum book to show where shares were placed to do the most good; but then without such aid it may not be impossible to follow the trail of the corruptionists. Indeed, it is not likely there will be any difficulty in the matter.

What are we coming to? Is there no longer any regard for the principles of honesty and virtue in this land? It would almost seem that such was the situation when we see men who are leaders in religious organizations and in honest business enterprises laboring to uphold an Administration which is permeated through and through with corruption as rank as that disclosed on unveiling the secrets of the Credit Mobilier and Contract and Finance Company!

## THE LOYALTY OF ORANGEMEN.

JOHN MURRAY, D. M. O. I. W. P of the Orange organization contends that the members of that order are "the most loyal citizens of the United States of America;" quotes part of the obligation to prove the same and defies the editor of THE POST or *Dispatch* to show that they are bound by a tie to Great Britain.

Now so far as THE POST is concerned it never made the charge direct. Its information was gleaned from the *Dispatch* which boldly proclaims that:

"AN Orangeman is a man who *cannot become a citizen of the United States* on ACCOUNT OF HIS OBLIGATION"

And from the N. Y. *Times* which asks:

"IS it not the fact that its constitution defines THIS LOYALTY AS BEING CONFINED TO THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and that the members of the Association are therefore bound by a tie WHICH PRECLUDES THEIR TRANSFORMATION INTO AMERICAN CITIZENS?"

Now both the *Dispatch* and *Times* are good, sound, Republican papers, the ticket all Orangemen do most support, and if they have misrepresented them we are not accountable.

It is admitted that the organization is a secret one, but from the way the editors of the journals quoted talk, they are evidently well posted and will no doubt either substantiate their charges or withdraw them. We have never seen the obligation or constitution, and of course the D. M. O. I. W. P. cannot expect us to show by those documents where the members are bound by a tie to Great Britain; although that has been and is now our belief.

## THE FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

We are pleased to learn that the threatened troubles among the Democracy in this district concerning the Judgeship are in a fair way of being compromised. It will be remembered that the Democracy of Greene have nominated DAVID CRAWFORD and those of Fayette, A. E. WILSON, and should both insist upon running a Republican will likely be elected. It is in this view of the matter that we feel gratified to find the following in the Waynesburg *Messenger* of the 16th:

"WE learn from Mr. BUCHANAN, Chairman of our County Committee, that Mr. WILSON has appointed Conferees, (as authorized by the County Committee,) to meet those from this county, for the nomination of a candidate for President Judge, and that the Conference by mutual agreement, is to meet at Bridgeport, Fayette county, on Monday next. We sincerely trust that a prompt and harmonious solution of the matter may follow. We will be for the nom nee with all our heart and soul, be he whom he may.

That's sound talk and we hope all interested will be governed accordingly. The Democracy of the district united upon one candidate means a Democratic judge—to run two candidates, defeat is inevitable.

THE tender recollections which were revived by Decoration Day, still appear in the press of the Southern States. Occasionally we meet with noble words which should be caught up and repeated, North and South. The Richmond *Enquirer*, for example, speaking of the brave General W. H. LYTLE of Ohio, killed while attempting to reinforce General THOMAS, in 1863, uses the following language:

He was killed far in advance of his command, while gallantly leading an assault upon our lines. His horse bore his corpse into our lines, and the steed and his dead rider were both captured. So soon as it was known that the author of that rare poem, as familiar and as greatly admired South as North, "I am dying, Egypt, dying," lay dead in the camp, officers and men crowded around to take a last look at the face of the poet soldier who had achieved so great a literary triumph. There was no rejoicing over the death of this fallen enemy; but there was in truth something on each soldier's cheek that for the moment washed away the stains of powder. Tenderly they took him up, and when the battle was over an escort of honor, appointed from among the leading Confederate officers, bore him back to his own camp, under flag of truce, on a rudely constructed funeral bier, with his martial cloak around him. In life he had touched that chord of human sympathy which makes all the world kin—and in death its harmonious vibrations silenced all resentment, and thrilled the hearts alike of friends and foes with a nobler passion than hatred or revenge.

## OBITUARY.

We have just learned that the venerable JOHN C. PLUMER died a few days since at his residence in West Newton, Westmoreland County; at the good old age of 85 years. He was, we believe a native of that neighborhood, in which his father, the late Hon. GEORGE PLUMER, was one of the earliest settlers. Both the deceased and his father were men of influence, which arose from their natural force of character and strict integrity. The father represented Westmoreland county in the State legislature for several years, and was elected to Congress from the District composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong and Jefferson, in 1820, 1822 and 1824. Mr. JOHN C. PLUMER also served both as a Senator and Representative in the State legislature, and was well known as an honest as well as an efficient public servant. He rests in Peace after a long and well spent life, in which he exemplified the Christian graces in all humility.

## BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

### The New Commission to Make Experiments, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 14, 1873.

*Editors of the Pittsburgh Post:*

Having some little leisure time on my hands, and as the town is in its normal state of dullness in the absence of Congress, I will devote it—the *time*, not the *town*—to you, as you wish to have some knowledge of this Boiler Commission, of whom your townsman Benjamin Crawford, is one of the Commissioners.

An act was passed by the last Congress authorizing enquiries to be made into the causes of steam boiler explosions, and such information to be collected as shall be useful in preventing calamities of this kind from occurring in the future.

Under authority of this act, the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy appointed a Board of Commissioners, under the direction of Supervising Inspector General D. D. Smith, to make such experiments with steam boilers, high pressure and low, old and new, iron and steel, double riveted and single riveted, as will test the various theories commonly entertained among engineers as to the causes of the most violent and destructive explosions—such theories as the production of a mysterious and unknown gas, the combination of electrical and chemical forces, &c., which no care or foresight can guard against; the cold-water theory, and all other mysteries that usually surround those calamities.

The boilers to be experimented with will be subjected to the same treatment as boilers in daily use are liable to and often receive, such as excessive pressure of steam, low water, and overheated plates. Instruments of a proper kind will be used to denote the interior condition of the boiler in each case, up to the point of explosion, and the result carefully noted. During these operations, means will be taken to ascertain whether or not there be any mysterious gas or chemical action present in the boilers at any stage of the proceedings.

Experiments will be made on high pressure boilers such as are commonly used in the West at Pittsburgh, and on low pressure at Sandy Hook. It is to be hoped the knowledge that will be gained by these experiments and investigations will set at rest the causes of those terrible disasters that have been so destructive to human life, and show at least that *somebody* is to blame whether owner, boiler maker or engineer, so that the law can lay hold of that *somebody* and give him his just deserts.

But, by the way, there has been a wonderful change for the better especially on the Western waters since the operation of the steamboat act of 1871. Mr. Crawford was mainly instrumental I believe in getting up the act. I have been informed at the Treasury Department that explosions have almost ceased, but one having occurred in the last three years, the boilers working under the provisions of that law don't seem to be afflicted so much with unknown gases or mysterious chemical forces; but I suppose the Commission will be able to give some explanation of the singular security derived from this law. I find everybody here in the department very obliging in giving information concerning the investigation Commission. In fact it is the desire of the department to spread information concerning it, and to receive suggestions from every person who may have anything to advance on the subject, and all will be treated with due consideration.

TRAVELER.

## Jefferson County Democracy.

The following ticket was nominated by the convention held on the 14th.

Assembly, James U. Gillespie, subject to district conference: Treasurer, A. D. McPherson; District Attorney, Charles Corbett; Commissioner, Abram Rudolph; Auditor, Eli Coulter; Jury Commissioner, Alex. McConnell.

## Adjournment of the Convention.

The Philadelphia *Age* commenting upon the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention says:

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned. This, at last, dispels the notion which some have encouraged, that the Convention would finish its work and submit it to the people before the next election, and that its adoption would cure the evils of the fraudulent Philadelphia election law. The people of this city have now to learn the old lesson, that they who would be free themselves must strike the blow. We have been too long looking to the Convention, like the carter in the fable, who kept calling upon Jupiter, but did not put his own shoulder to the wheel. The adoption of a new Constitution is now a matter too remote for speculation. There is little reason to think that it will ever be adopted if the "Ring" have a new triumph this fall, and wield the whole power and patronage of the State and city governments against the new instrument. The abolished Aldermen will abolish their abolishers. The whole compact "Ring" of plunderers will fight to perpetuate their rule, which will never be ended but by just such an uprising of the people as rescued the city of New York. "Ring" power in this city has no moral support. It rests wholly on fraud and corruption. It falls as soon as the voice of the people is heard through the ballot-box, and the public money ceases to be used to buy the "Silence" of the press. There is now no longer any pretext for postponing efforts to secure a vigilant watch over the ballot-box at the next election, that shall detect if it cannot prevent frauds, and remedy them by contests in the Court and conviction of the cheats who perpetrate them. President Grant cannot pardon them this time; Brown and his gang if caught this fall must look to Harrisburg for pardons. In these, Governor Hartranft has LOT yet shown himself as reckless as his predecessor. His declarations imply that he will not pardon convicted election cheats. It is by vigilance and energy, and a vigorous enforcement of the laws that the people of Philadelphia can rescue the city from the rule of a "Ring" whose candidates for office are thieves and associations. We need no longer pin our hopes on the Constitutional Convention.

## THINGS THAT NEVER DIE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth;
The impulse to a worldless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth,
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour,
That proves a friend indeed;
The pleading of mercy, softly breathed,
When justice threatened high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles sweet and frail
That make up life's first bliss;
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped and lips have met—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel but never tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to awaken love,
Be firm, and just, and true.
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
These things shall never die.

## A REMARKABLE COURTSHIP.

### How a Guileless Professor Proposed and was Accepted in an Hour

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Herald tells the following anecdote of Prof. Foster, who filled with much ability one of the chairs of the Faculty of the college in Knoxville, Tenn.:

Prof. Foster was well educated in the sciences usually taught in college, but his ignorance of the common affairs of life rendered him a remarkable man, furnishing a rare subject for the study of human nature in one of its multiform phases. Being advised by some of his friends to get married, he, with childlike faith and simplicity, accepted their advice, and promised to do so if he could find a young lady willing to have him. They referred him to a number of the best young ladies in the city, any one of whom, they had no doubt, would be willing to accept his hand and make him happy. He was one of the most kind-hearted of men, as void of guile as of offence, and an entire stranger to the forms and ceremonies of modern courtship. He couldn't see the necessity of consuming a year or two in popping the question—"Sally, will you have me?" So he went that very day to the residence of the nearest young lady who had been commended, and being welcomed and seated in the family circle, as he always was wherever known, he at once made known the object of his visit by saying in a clear and distinct voice.

"Well, Miss Sarah, my friends have advised me to get married, and they recommend you and a number of other young ladies to me as suitable persons, and I have now called to see if you are willing to marry me."

Had an earthquake violently shaken the premises, the household could not have been more astonished. Like a frightened roe, Sarah started to run, when her mother caught her, and said:

"Why, child, don't be frightened, the Professer won't hurt you."

Being again seated, a deep blush succeeded the paleness which had been caused by the startling announcement, and she rallied enough to be able to say to the Professor that as his proposition was entirely unexpected, she must have some time to consider the matter. This he granted, but said:

"As I am anxious, in case of your refusal, to see the other young ladies today, I can wait only one hour for your answer."

Knowing the worthiness, sincerity and simplicity of the Professor, the matron took her blushing daughter up stairs for consultation, while the father was left to entertain his proposed son-in-law as best he could under the novel circumstances. Of course the discussion of the sudden proposition between Sarah and her mother was private and cannot be given in full. The most essential points of it, however, were told afterward. It was readily admitted that he was entirely worthy of Sarah's hand and heart.

"But, mamma," said Sarah, "how would it look to other people for me to have to give an answer in one short hour—only sixty minutes—jump at a hasty chance—and to think how my young friends would jeer and laugh at me. Wouldn't they tease me to death? No, ma, I can never face that music."

"But stop, my child, and listen to me. There is not a young lady in the city that would not jump at the offer made you. Let them laugh. Girls must have something to laugh at, but it won't hurt you. Tell him yes, emphatically. If he were a stranger whose antecedents were unknown to us, however prepossessing in person and manners, or profuse in his professions of love, I would withhold my consent. But we have long known him, his moral character is without reproach, he is amiable, kind hearted, and sincere, a fine scholar, with an honorable position in the college, and he makes no false pretences. You know just what he is. What more do you want?"

"But, mamma, I don't know that he loves me, he hasn't even said so."

"O, well, daughter, never mind that. Generally, those who are the loudest in their professions of love have least of the pure article. You can teach him by example to love you. It is far better than precept."

Leaning her head upon her mother's bosom, Sarah said, in a submissive tone:

"Well, ma, just as you say—I'll tell him yes; but, although the hour isn't half out, we'll not go down until the last minute of the hour."

At the expiration of the fifty-ninth minute, they returned to the Professor and papa, Sarah still blushing, but more calm than before. Then, with a firmness that astonished herself as well as her parents, she extended her hand to the Professor and said:

"Yes, sir, if papa consents."

He gave his consent without hesitancy, and it was readily agreed by all that the wedding should take place a week from that time. Then Professor Foster, with his usual calmness, conscious of having done his duty, withdrew to report progress to his friends.

Well, in due time the Professor went to the clerk for his license. The clerk informed him that the law required a bond and security in the sum of $1,250, to be void on condition that there was no legal objection to the proposed union of the two persons named. The Professor very promptly replied: "Oh, never mind the bond, Mr. Clerk; I will pay $1,000 down, and will hand you the balance in a day or two." After further explanation by the clerk, the Professor soon complied with the law and obtained his license.

At the appointed time the wedding came off in the best style of the city, and the company enjoyed the occasion with the greatest zest. The hours flew like humming birds. As the clock struck 12 the Professor picked up his hat and started for his boarding house. His principal attendant, surmising his intention, followed to the front door, and informed him that matrimonial etiquette required him to stay and board and lodge at the house of his father-in-law until he and his wife wished to live by themselves; that he would be furnished with a room adjacent to Sarah's room, in order that, if she happened to get thirsty, he might be near to get her a drink of fresh water.

In the morning the bride and groom were greeted with the smiles of the family, together with those of some early callers, and inquiries were made if they had slept well. Both responded that they had never slept sounder in their lives, he adding, with his childlike simplicity, that he was happy to say Sarah did not call for water during the whole night. That last remark was quite a riddle to her, and she looked curious, but said nothing, no one venturing to ask him to rise and explain. He did not know it was a joke played upon him until the attendant told it as such to the company.

Finally the happy couple went to housekeeping, and never were man and wife more heartily congratulated or more highly esteemed than they were. They were the favorites of the city. Never was wife more lovely or husband more kind and devoted, but he didn't know anything about providing for the larder, only as Sarah taught him. One little incident may suffice to illustrate. She told him one day to get some rice. He went immediately to the store and told the clerk he wanted to get some rice. "How much?" Inquired the clerk. "Oh, not much," said the Professor, "I reckon three or four bushels will do for the present." The clerk was very sory to say they had not that much on hand, but that they would soon have more. The clerk persuaded him to try to make out for a few days with some fifteen or twenty pounds. Sarah and the clerk were not the only ones who laughed over the incident. He never called for three or four bushels afterward.

If the Professor and his wife are still living they must be well striken in years, and if they see this brief sketch of their early lives, and find any errors in it, they will pardon the writer.

## A Shower in Danbury.

[Danbury News]

If a flash of light could have been shot over Danbury just as the rain commenced to descend, Sunday night, it would have revealed the most astonishing sight ever witnessed here. It is estimated that 300 bare legged men and boys, and about two hundred inadequately clothed women, were at one time struggling across wet stoops and through impenetrable darkness with a most astonishing variety of tubs, boilers, pails, and barrels to catch the rain water. Everything that could be employed for that purpose was brought out, and as there had been no rain in six weeks, and the stoops were slippery, and there was no time to lose, the natural confusion of legs, language, and utensils was something remarkable. One man on Franklin street, who was dashing out doors with two tubs and a boiler, lost his foothold, and, sliding across the stoop went off into an open hatchway, down stairway, and half way across his cellar the tubs and boilers arriving about the same time. It was some twenty minute before he could converse. A fleshy gentleman, named Hayes, lost his balance while on a chair to fix the conductor, and fell into a tub that he didn't know was there, and the neighbors were obliged to carry both himself and tub into the house to get them apart—a job that was considerably aggravated by the promiscuous profanity and abuse which he leveled at everybody during the operation. A boy on Stevens street ran into a portico post with such force as to render him unconscious, and the moment he came to he conceived the idea that his father had kicked him. As he didn't run backward against the post the impression appears all the more remarkable. There were other accidents the same night; but what renders the affair peculiarly painful is the fact that not one woman was in any way injured. We don't understand that.

## A Plucky American.

The Pall Mall Gazette relates the following incident: "An accident occurred the other day upon the Hartz Mountains, the circumstances of which, as reported, are highly honorable to a young American concerned. This gentleman, Mr. Tatham, formed one of a party of student excursionists from the Prussian School of Mines, who had gone up to visit the spot well known as the Witches' Ball Room, the same that Goethe introduces with such effect into his immortal drama. It proved nearly dark when they reached the chasm and looked down it. Unhappily, one of the party, a German named Krawel, somehow lost his footing, and was precipitated down the precipice, at the edge of which his companions were standing, into the depth below, where all sight of him was lost. His comrades dispersed in search of aid, but it proved too late to do anything effectual before night completely closed, and their dismay was added to greatly when they missed Mr. Tatham, who was supposed to have perished in a vain attempt to rescue Krawel. At dawn the other students were on the spot with plenty of aid, and to their surprise saw the gleam of a small fire far below in the chasm into which their comrade had fallen. It turned out that Mr. Tatham had managed to scramble down after the fallen man by the aid of bushes and rocks, and finding the object of his search, though terribly bruised, still alive and partly sensible, had attended him through the night, covering him with his own outer clothes, and keeping up a fire of sticks both against the cold and as a signal for aid from above. Although the height down which Herr Krawel fell, or, more properly, rolled, is reported to be over 200 feet, he had broken no limb, and was making a good recovery at last accounts, thanks to Mr. Tatham."

A CLERICAL gentleman, in examining Sunday school, asked the class before him if any of them could tell him anything about the Apostle Peter. A little girl raised her hand, much to the gratification of the examiner. "Come up here, my good little girl," said he, "I am glad you remember your Bible lesson so well. Now, tell the other boys and girls what you know of St. Peter." The girl was quite willing, and commenced, "Peter, Peter, punkin-eater, had a wife and couldn't keep her in a—," but before she could get to "punkin shell" the school was in a roar.

FLOWERS made of mother o' pearl are now used for trimming wedding dresses.

## A TRUE INCIDENT.

BY LUCY H. HOOPER.

All night long the baby-voice
Wailed pitiful and low;
All night long the mother paced
Wearily to and fro,
Striving to woo those dim eyes
Health-giving slumbers deep;
Striving to stay the flutt'ring life
With heavenly balm of sleep.

Three nights have passed—the fourth has come.
O, weary, weary feet!
That still must wander to and fro—
Relief and rest were sweet.
But still the pain-wrung, ceaseless moan
Breaks from the baby-breast,
And still the mother strives to soothe
The suffering child to rest.

Lo, at the door a giant form
Stands sullen, grand and vast!
Over that broad brow every storm
Life's clouds can send has passed.
Those features of heroic mould
Can waken awe or fear;
Those eyes have known Othello's scowl,
The maniac glare of Lear.

The deep, full voice, whose tones can sweep
In thunder to the ear,
Has learned such softness that the babe
Can only smile to hear,
The strong arms fold the little form
Upon the massive breast.
"Go, mother, I will watch your child,"
He whispers; "Go and rest!"

All night long the giant form
Treads gently to and fro;
All night long the deep voice speaks
In murmured soothings low.
Until the rose-light of the morn
Flushes the far-off skies,
In slumber sweet on Forrest's breast
At last the baby lies.

O Savior, Thou didst bid one day
The children come to Thee!
He who has served Thy little ones
Hath he not, too, served Thee?
Low lies the actor now at rest
Beneath the summer light;
Sweet be his sleep, as that he gave
The suffering child that night!

—Appleton's Journal.

## Princely Irregularities.

In the early part of 1803, says a writer in Temple Bar, the Prince of Wales was thought to be ill; but the illness arose, it was said, from the fact that the Prince and the Duke of Norfolk had been so drunk for three whole days that the former at last felt like a pig, and would have died like one, but for prompt and copious bleeding. How rude the "first gentleman" could be, when he chose, to his wife, is well known. At a drawing room held by Queen Charlotte in June, 1807, when the Prince and Princess of Wales were present, he took no notice of the princess. Turning his back upon her he stood between her and the Queen, and as long as the princess remained he kept up a conversation with his sisters, thereby preventing them from addressing a word to his wife. This feeling against his wife he paraded everywhere. He was jealous of her popularity—quite unnecessarily, for she made herself ridiculous, and the subject of scornful criticism by her lavish display at evening parties of her protuberant beauties. At these parties the Prince would stare at ladies whom he knew without speaking to them. His condescending speech was addressed only to his first wife, Mrs. Fitzherbert, and her sister, Lady Haggerstone. The first of these ladies lived at Brighton, with the state of a queen and the spirit of a goddess of mirth. Meanwhile his royal highness flirted with his "future duchess," the Marchioness of Hertford. One of Queen Fitzherbert's merriest tales related how a man had sent to her some lemonade powders he had invented, on the ground that they were highly approved and constantly used by the Marchioness in question.

In 1802, Bath was surprised by a visit from the Duke of York. He brought the duchess with him and left her there next day. Her friends reported that she had been bitten in the hand by one of her numerous pet dogs, and that the wound was privately pumped upon daily. But the public story was that his royal highness had lost £200,000 at play, and been compelled to break up his town establishment. The scandalous story of the duke and Mrs. Clarke, a mistress, who sold places and commissions, is pleasantly balanced by an incident respecting a son of the Duke of Clarence and his mistress, Mrs. Jordan—Lieutenant Fitzclarence—in 1809. He was in Spain with the army that year, and he reversed La Fontaine's fable of the mule who was always talking of his mother, the mare, but said little of his father, the ass. The lieutenant was the foolish aid-de-camp of the foolish General Shaw, who was always showing him about to the Spaniards as the King of England's grandson. That grandson was about to be dispatched upon a mission to the continent in 1813, but ministers changed their minds. They were afraid he would write everything to his father, who would publish it in Bond street, and so the gentleman was kept at home to sun himself in the bow-window at White's.

In 1814, the Prince Regent had a narrow escape for his life. On one of the evenings of *ennui* he sent for George Colman to come from the King's Bench, where he was a prisoner, to amuse him. Court-jester and prince, they passed the night drinking and fooling till six o'clock, when his highness was carried to bed in an apoplexy, from which he only recovered at the cost of seven-and-twenty ounces of blood. He was as near death at this critical juncture as a man could be and yet live. His constitution, however, carried him through. When the allied sovereigns entered London he was ready for all the duties and eager for all the pleasures that the occasion offered, but he shocked some people on one occasion by presiding at a public dinner on Sunday.

## How Two Girls Saved Him.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from the summit of Mount Washington, relates the following: "Among the boarders we found many young ladies from Boston, three of whom have been spending nearly a week at the Tip-Top House. We found their experience very serviceable, and their company highly agreeable in the various scrambles about the mountain. They were sensibly attired, having religiously bound each other to wear but one polonaise each, and they had torn off a few lifts from the high heels of their boots. Two of them, during the passage around a very dangerous precipice which we came upon in the course of our rambles, by their heroic daring saved the life of one of the gentlemen of the party, rescuing him from a position of certain death, if dependant upon his own exertions. One of the young ladies, lying flat upon the ground, slid out over the bank from which the gentleman had slipped, clinging meanwhile to the feet of the second lady, who in turn clung fast to a sharp rock above. The gentleman was drawn up slowly and with great effort, having with pardonable indelicacy grasped his preserver about the ankles."

## NIAGARA FALLS.

### The Hackmen—The Newey Married—Don't Estimate Expenses.

A Niagara Falls letter to the N. Y. Tribune contains the following:

The worst nuisances here are the hackmen, and one can but wonder at the inscrutable design of Providence in permitting them to live. These fellows are the most importunate beggars for patronage in existence, and I have sometimes wondered whether it is not cheaper to employ them than to waste vital energy in arguing the point. I had a little experience on the afternoon of my arrival here which may remind some of your readers of their own experiences: Accompanied by two ladies, I started out for a walk to Goat island, but upon reaching the hotel veranda I was button-holed by the boss hackman attached to the establishment, and informed that my carriage was all ready. Calmly and patiently I argued the question, assuring him that he was mistaken, and that, for good and sufficient reasons, I should prefer to walk. But he was a man of resources. So cheap did he make it appear to do the island in a carriage, that it almost made me feel as if, in declining the proffered vehicle, which had drawn up in response to a signal, I were guilty of inexcusable meanness in not allowing my obliging friend to lose money that I might have pleasure and enjoy my visit, and only the recollection that I had once paid, $9, besides tolls' for yielding to the blandishments of a carriage agent, nerved me to refuse. With a look of mingled pity and contempt, he at last allowed me to escape, but my troubles were only begun. Between the hotel and the bridge seven individual hackmen lay in wait for me. Some came forward smiling to meet me, and walked comfortably along by my side talking the matter over; some drove up alongside and walked their horses so as to keep even with the party and afford time for discussion, and one fellow opened his carriage door as we approached, and, when he found that we would not enter, kindly offered me the money to pay the fare. Truly, we are a patient and long suffering people, for in no other country in the world would a Niagara hack driver live to count his gains at night.

INEVITABLE BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS.

I now turn to a more congenial theme, and one which merits more kindly treatment. As usual at this season of the year, one of the chief sources of profit to the hotels consists in the transient but liberal patronage of very pleasant young people who come in couples, as the animals entered the ark, and in variety almost as great. Their new clothes and happy faces reveal the fact that they are not ordinary mortals, but bridegrooms and brides. Of course they try very hard at table, and where they think any one is watching them, to make believe they have been married some time, and, consequently, don't care a great deal for each other; but they seldom succeed in deceiving any one, and even those who assume indifference most successfully are pretty sure to indulge in some foolishness or other that tells the whole story, especially when walking together, oblivious of everything but themselves and their great, unspeakable happiness. Nature, to them, is but a reflection of themselves. They look at the Falls and think how entirely in accordance with the fitness of things it is that Lake Erie should throw herself trustfully, and gushingly withal, into the arms of Lake Ontario, never more to part until they look at the rapids above the Falls and see no reason for surprise in the fact that she hastes to the marriage, they contemplate the deep green water just below the Falls, and see in it a symbol of the calm and placid, but by no means stagnant, happiness which follows union; they look through the bisulphide of carbon prism, which the obliging little boy on the American side lends them for a small consideration, but the rainbow hues in which it clothes the scene are pale and sickly compared with the roseate flush of the hymeneal dawn, they gaze at the whirlpool and reverently thank Heaven that, if the course of their true love was slightly perturbed at times, the stream of life thenceforth has no such swirling, tossing, tempestuous eddies as this to threaten ship-wreck to their new-found happiness; they cross the Suspension Bridge and whisper to each other. "Thus it is that marriage spans the chasm—oh! so immeasurably wide even when we seemed nearest to one another—which once separated us," they go down into the Cave of the Winds; but the chief pleasure of the expedition consists in the fact that it gives the bride a chance to cling to her fond protector more closely, and the bridegroom a chance to "soothe and sustain her agitated frame." Then they return to the hotel, tired but happy, and when they sit down to dinner the bridegroom, however closely he may keep his seat, seems to fairly hover over his blushing companion—too attentive by half for an old married man, as he would have people think him. Niagara is certainly a delightful place to which to make a wedding trip, and no one need be afraid of discovery, for more than likely three-quarters of those whose critical inspection one dreads at meal times are going through the same delightfully awkward experience.

In conclusion, let me advise those who contemplate a visit to the Falls not to make any estimate of expenses before starting. You will not come anywhere near the right total, if you figure up the items never so carefully. Above all don't suppose that you can board at either of the principal hotels on this side for $2 50 per day, because they advertise that price in the tourists' guide books and railroad pamphlets. There is nothing so unpleasant as disappointment. If you are going to Niagara take all the money you have, and if is not enough you can come away sooner than you expected. It is a safe rule to buy your return ticket as soon as you get there; also put a few dollars in some out of the way pocket and forget about it, as you will then have the enjoyment of a pleasant surprise when you find that you have some left, after all.

AUNT HAGER, a colored woman who recently died in Alexandria, Va., is said to have been the oldest person in the United States. It was stated that she was 122 years old, having been born on the 21st of March, 1751. She was a native of Virginia, and was brought to Kentucky at an early day of its settlement by Lewis Wilcoxen, whose wife was a sister of Ben Beall, the present Circuit Clerk of Campbell county. For the last 20 years she has been blind, but in other respects possessed all her faculties to the last.

The authorities of Lyons, in addition to prescribing an early and inconvenient hour for funerals, now permit only three hundred persons to follow the corpse to the cemetery. Recently, at the funeral of an aged woman, the crowd was very large, but when three hundred persons had passed the police cut through the procession, and forming a line across the street, ordered the remainder to disperse. They then went to the cemetery, and at the gates again counted the number of persons entering.

## A SPIRITUAL SONG.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD; FROM NOVALIS.

My faith to thee I break not,
If all should faithless be,
That gratitude forsake not
The world eternally.
For me sore pains did wring thee—
Thou died'st in anguish sore;
Therefore with joy I bring thee
This heart for evermore.

How oft mine eyes have streamed
That thou art dead, and, yet
A many of thy redeemed
Thee all their life forget!
By love possessed and driven,
For us what hast thou done!
Yet is thy body riven,
And no one thinks thereon.

With love that's never shaken,
Thou stand'st by every man;
And if by all forsaken,
Art still the faithful one.
Such love must win the wrestle;
At last they feel, they see;
Bitterly weep, and nestle
Like children to thy knee.

I in my heart have known thee—
O do not let me go!
In my heart's heart enthrone thee,
Till one with thee I grow.
My brothers, one day will waken,
Look heavenward with a start;
Then sinking down, love-shaken,
Will fall upon thy heart.

—Scribner's for August.

## Remarkable Case of Tattooing.

The following is an account in the possession of the War Department of a remarkable case of tattooing on a recruit examined by Assistant Surgeon H. E. Brown, at Fort Ontario, N. Y., in 1861. The man was a sailor, and the work took four years to complete it. Shortly after his examination he deserted, was captured, and last year was serving out a term of imprisonment on Governor's Island. The printing was in five or six colors, and is described as follows:

1. Right arm—Epaulettes on shoulder, and just underneath a coat of arms of the United States. On the arm was a full length figure of Britannia, a cocoanut tree. On fore arm a dancing girl, a mermaid, a ship in full sail. On the wrist a bracelet, and on the back of the hand, a flower, a five-rayed star, and a devil with tail and horns complete.

2. Left arm—Epaulette on shoulder, a wreath of flowers extending around the arm just beneath; a sailor, Goddess of Liberty, a butterfly, a Maltese cross, a naked woman, a ship at anchor, and another sailor holding the British flag. Near the elbow, a basket of flowers, a thistle and a shield. On the fore arm a crucifix, a woman holding a flag, an Indiana temple. On the wrist a bracelet, and on the back of the hand a bundle of flags on staffs.

3. Breast—Eight stars, three ships, a dancing girl, a sailor astride a rum cask.

4. Abdomen—A girl holding a basket of flowers on her head, a negro playing the banjo, a British flag, a sailor on horseback, two crossed flags, two American flags, St. George on horseback killing the dragon, and the sea-serpent.

5. Thighs and Legs—A sailor on top-mast of a vessel, a Goddess of Liberty astride an eagle, a tree of life, a dancing girl in puris naturalibus. Legs—Amphitrite riding in a shell, a whale, another dancing girl, a flower pot, a Highlander, a crucifix and five dancing girls about the feet.

6. Back—Two women, two ships, a sailor holding a flag, and a large picture of Mazeppa riding the wild horse.

## An Instant With an Earthquake.

Full details have been received in London concerning the earthquake in Italy on the 29th of June. Mr. W. Stark writes from Venice to the Pall Mall Gazette that as he was sitting up in bed and awake at the time, he was enabled to observe all the phenomena attending it. He noted the hour of the morning, the exact time the undulating movement of the earth continued, its direction, and the duration and inclination of each wave, and his statements are exactly borne out by the authorities at the Royal Observatory in Venice, their authority resting on the self recording instrument used in that establishment. The sensation produced by the earthquake itself was most extraordinary. The solid earth seemed for a time to have been converted into a liquid one, and the houses on it were tossed about like ships at sea, moving up and down to rapidly-succeeding waves. There were fourteen movements in all, seven forward and seven backward, and each movement occupied a second, as regular and even in their beat as the pendulum of a clock, and with the last backward movement there was a sudden and instantaneous stop in its centre—the earth as firm once more, and the buildings on remained upright. If the waves in the earth had followed each other with more rapidity, and had not been so slow and regular, Mr. Stark thinks the whole of the Venetian States would have been one mass of ruins and the loss of life prodigious. Happily, the waves were wide enough and slanted sufficiently to carry the houses with them without any extraordinary strain on their masonry and woodwork. The movement in reality was so great and so prolonged that, not being a good sailor, Mr. Stark felt land sick, not fancifully, but really and simply from the undulation in the earth.

Mr. S. Baring-Gould writes from Belluno that the sensation was as if one were on board a ship and the vessel had been struck midships by a wave. The house staggered, reeled, and then seemed to right itself. At Acqua Bona, three miles south of Cortina cabinets were thrown down. At Belluno a part of the town was ruined, nine persons were killed, and many injured; the greater part of a church tower, with three of the bells, was thrown down; a fragment of the tower and one bell was left standing.

## Painted Faces.

[Mary Kyle Dallas in N. Y. Ledger].

I suppose no one with eyes in his head can fail to notice that the complexions of New York women grow more dazzling day by day, and that in what is called "society," and among people who have admission to "the most exclusive circles," a skin of natural color is the exception rather than the rule. Whitened faces, tinted cheeks and lips, and painted eyebrows are, in fact, too common to attract attention now-a-days.

Of course, many of these applications are poisonous. Every intelligent person knows that; but, after all, that is not the worst of the affair. The poison that is at the root of all this painting is worse than any drug that could be mixed in the paint. Its name is *deception;* and it is a kind of deception which works demoralization. It may make women who only touch themselves up because others do, wince to hear this, but the truth often makes us wince. You are not immortal, but where womanhood in the aggregate is pure, there exceptional painting.

Take the history of the world, since there were such things as fashions, and you will find that at whatever period and in whatever place painted women have abounded and flaunted in the "first society" that the "first society" was impure in morals.

When, in reading of the habits of any reign, you learn that "all the ladies of the court used rouge," read farther, and inform yourself of the life of the king or queen, and what the court ladies were. In times of great purity, during the reigns of virtuous monarchs, the court ladies never do anything of the sort openly. In many of the years that lie behind us in America, no respectable women ever painted. That many do now, I do not doubt; but whence do they obtain their fashion?—a fashion that never originated in the mind of any high-toned woman. Purity and paint do not mate each other. Imagine a painted mother with her infant in her arms; a girl lifting painted lips to receive the holy kiss of plighted love; a painted quakeress; a Christian woman bending a painted forehead toward the communion table; a painted nun; Florence Nightingale well rouged; or any good woman, at any earnest work, with pearl powder on her nose, and carmine on her lips! You cannot; yet you murmur, "but in society—" Ah, well; there must be "something rotten in Denmark," or society would wash its face better, and leave its eyebrows alone.

## Wine Drinkers on a Strike.

Advices from Switzerland state that a strike of a new kind has just occurred in the commune of Beginins (Vaud,) and is likely to extend to the neighboring districts. It is that of the wine and beer drinkers. Two nights of frost caused some alarm as to the wine crop, and the proprietors of wine shops and cafes held a secret meeting and determined to raise the prices. The public, on its side, after a consideration, decided upon abstaining from wine. The result is that all that class of establishments are entirely deserted, with the exception of an occasional thirsty passenger entering to ask for a glass of beer.

## VARIETIES.

It is said that more women are arrested in San Francisco than in any other city in the Union.

GOLD is worth about $18 an ounce but golden hair of the finer kinds is sometimes sold for as high as $30 an ounce.

THE apple orchards in Northern New York have been attacked with a disease which is killing many of them the trees.

A MILWAUKEE young lady at a picnic, in crossing a fence, accidentally stepped on the body of an old man who had committed suicide. She fainted.

It is said that the ladies at Long Branch find the gold and stock market telegrams useful indicators of the tempers in which they may expect to find their husbands or fathers.

AT Bangor, Me., recently, two robins gave battle to a cat that had stolen their fledglings, alighting on her and pecking her head and back until puss was glad to relinquish her prey and beat a retreat.

A BLOCKHEAD on a newspaper defines editorials to be "shavings from the well worn mind, to be blown for one brief minute before the wind of public opinion, and then forgotten for all eternity."

THE Utica Observer says that swindlers have commenced operations upon railroad tickets. They buy a ticket to a station a few miles off, cut out the name of the station and insert that of another considerably farther off.

SMALL consignments of peaches from North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware have been received in the New York market. The best qualities sold for $8 a crate, but for the worst kinds buyers were few at $1 a bushel.

IN a recent case of assault, with intent to kill, in Indiana, it was shown the affray came about from a father insisting on remaining in the room with his daughter and her beau. The sympathetic jury acquitted the young man.

THE Richmond Enquirer says: "Some malignant disease appears to be raging among the cows, several valuable ones having died within the past few days. The disease resembles common cholera, but does not yield readily to treatment."

THE London Figaro says the new opera at "Adam and Eve," it is thought, will be given up, the only manager who has yet attempted to produce it having had a difficulty with the prima donna in the matter of costume. The lady declines to take the character of Eve, unless allowed to appear in a yellow satin train and a diamond necklace.

ANNIE MORRISON of San Francisco recently sued Maggie Woodward to compel payment of $173, the balance for money advanced to enable Maggie to go from Boston to that city. The unique defense set up was that the money was loaned for an immoral purpose, to enable Maggie to lead an improper life in San Francisco, and the Judge deemed this good ground for refusing judgment.

THEY play queer jokes in Bridgeport, Conn. The other evening a man playfully took his friend's watch, and afterward told him it was in pawn, and he would have to pay a dollar to get it out. Everybody laughed, and as it was late the owner of the watch postponed going for it till morning, and when morning came the pawnbroker's safe had been robbed, and his watch and chain were actually gone.

A CURIOUS marriage took place at Shaftsbury, Vt., recently. The groom was an old man 70 years of age, and the bride was a former wife, from whom he had been divorced for many years. During the long interval he had lived in Ohio, where he was twice married, and recently returning to his old home, he found his first wife had remained single. The flame was rekindled, and the ancient couple were rejoined after half a century.

A WRITER in the London Times tells how they trap tigers in India, and describes the trap in use in some parts of the country. Strong posts are fixed in the ground so as to form a circle of palisades ten or twelve feet in diameter. Another larger circle is formed in the same way outside the other, leaving a space of a foot and a half between the two. In the outer circle a small door is made of a width equal to the space between the circles. A goat or calf is tied to a post in the centre, and the door is opened, so that it stands across the space between the circles. The tiger comes and walks round the outer circle till he finds the entrance. He enters, and walks round the space till he meets the open door, which he pushes back into its place. The space is too narrow for him to turn round or exert his great strength, and he continues to walk round and round till morning, when he is easily killed, and the pair extricated unhurt.

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 26, 1873.


A LIVELY contest is being waged between Hon. S. S. Cox and RICHARD SCHELL, Esq., for the nomination to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late JAMES BROOKS. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic.

WE have failed to discover the speech of Gen. GARFIELD, Radical, on the salary grab, printed in one of the numberless administration organs. It is as follows: "My vote did not make it the law. His signature [GRANT'S] did."

THERE is something wrong with the smoked fish this season. Trout, salmon, and white fish, have been charged with poisoning all who have partaken of them. It would be the safest plan to stop eating smoked fish of every variety until a satisfactory explanation has been furnished the public.

THE *Commercial* last week recommended the purchase by subscription of a dagger for the editor of the New York *Herald* to assassinate GRANT if he attempted to play CÆSAR, by being a candidate for the third time. We want the country to understand who it is that recommends assassination. If it is only a joke, it ought to be explained.

IT is quite unnecessary for GRANT to go to Vienna to learn how Cæsarism is maintained, if he has the will; he is surrounded with agencies including the Radical press supple enough to help him to carry out whatever he may desire. We have not seen or heard of a Republican paper, pretending to be a mouth piece of the party, with sufficient independence to enter a protest against GRANT occupying the Presidential chair for three times if he so desires.

THE managers of the Republican party in this State after promising to grant all the temperance party asked have undertaken to hedge so as to secure the German vote this fall. The temperance organizations, discovering this, have called a meeting of their committee in Albany for the last of this week that they may issue a call for a State Convention. There is an old story about a man trying to carry water on both shoulders which would be profitable reading for the Republican managers in this State just now.—*World*.

The same game is being played in this State and it remains to be seen whether the temperance element will quietly submit to be used as heretofore as hewers of wood and carriers of whisky to the Republican party.

### AN OPINION AS IS AN OPINION.

The "oldest" and most amiable of GRANT'S organs in this vicinity, says the question of a "successor to GRANT, is not sufficiently developed yet to be worth discussing." That's what's the matter. Not sufficiently developed.

### THE PUBLIC LANDS—A STATEMENT PROMISED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

The statement of the *United States Economist* to the effect that Congress and GRANT have voted and signed away the entire domain of the country, forcing the coming emigrant to purchase what was heretofore known as the public lands, from railroad corporations, has been heard at Washington and we have one of the administration organs styling it a "singular statement" and declaring "we are authorized by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to state that the article from the *Economist*, from which the above is obtained, is based upon an erroneous estimate, and that it contains egregious errors which will be corrected in due time."

Let us hope that such is the case and that *all* the lands have not been disposed of. We will award the Land Commissioner due time to disprove the *Economist's* figures, and in the meantime we should like to hear from the organs in this city, which have carefully concealed this important piece of news from their readers. Will they speak?

### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* is a member of the Constitutional Convention and we are pleased to remember is not a lawyer. Having returned to his post he has a few kind words in relation to the work entrusted to his charge:

A majority of the newspapers in this commonwealth seem not to have comprehended the difficult character of the work set before the members of the Constitutional Convention. The one hundred and thirty-three men chosen to revise the fundamental law of the commonwealth came together for the most part as strangers to each other. Some of them had reputations wider than the State, while some of the ablest and most practical men in the body were not known beyond the precincts of the districts they were chosen to represent. Of the one hundred and thirty-three members, over one hundred are lawyers by profession—men who make their living by talking, and who can not be expected to agree unless they are retained on the same side and paid for looking at a given case from the same stand-point. We think the convention might possibly have been the gainer if the people, instead of sending so many lawyers, had chosen more men of marked ability in other walks of life. But the convention was the creature of the people, and neither they nor the newspapers have any right to complain of its composition. It is what the people made it when acting under the instruction and guidance of the local newspaper press of the commonwealth.

### THE CREDIT OF THE CITY.

If ever a newspaper invented a mean and malicious libel, or gave circulation to a stupid, unprovoked slander, the *Gazette* is guilty of this disreputable thing in its insinuation that THE POST is pleased with an attempt imputed to the Philadelphia *Ledger* to "injure the credit of the [this] city,"—and that "a Pittsburgh journal [THE POST], delights itself over an attempt to cripple the financial resources of this municipality."

Of course, the publishers of the *Gazette*, or some of them, know that these imputations are utterly false and malignant. They know that if it were not for the efforts of THE POST, it is not likely that the city would have any credit at all. They know that twelve or thirteen years ago, when under the misguided counsels of a leading Radical lawyer now deceased, who fiercely inculcated bad faith, which he attempted to justify by promulgating bad law,—they well know, if mean malice knows or remembers anything, that THE POST, alone and unaided by a single newspaper in this city, resisted the foul attempt to disgrace the city by the repudiation of its solemn obligations.

Perhaps no public debt was ever contracted with more care, caution, and deliberation than was this debt in Allegheny county, to aid in the building of railroads to this place which everybody saw had become an imperious necessity. Where the county subscribed, the grand jury or two different grand juries, had to approve and recommend it. Other sanctions were required and obtained, and equal care was taken to procure the solemn assent of the councils to the issuing of the bonds asked for. And then, when the councils or the commissioners hesitated or shrunk from the responsibility, petitions in the nature of a command to them to go on and authorize the bonds, were circulated and were eagerly signed by almost everybody. There were a few very cautious persons who refused to sign, and they were the objects of general contempt, and open ridicule.

And so the bonds was issued—and the stock in the Railroads was bought with them—and they were sold sometimes for "wild cat" bank notes which become valueless in the hands of the holders—and the railroad companies vied with each other in recklessness and extravagance—and the money was soon gone, and the railroads were of course unfinished—and of course they declared no dividends—the interest on the bonds matured, and then the deluded people rushed into repudiation. Each political party contended with the other in a rapid race toward what may be mildly called the "anti-tax" infamy. "Anti-Tax" candidates were nominated, and the only qualification required was that they should declare and reiterate that they would resist the payment of taxes to pay interest on railroad bonds "even unto blood!"—as they were advised to do by their vindictive leader.

It was against this sort of madness that THE POST stood up, single-handed and alone. The legislature refused to surrender to the storm, and the courts stood firmly on the only ground that they could occupy. Then it become necessary for the leaders of the dominant party, to do something—and after the stock the city took in the Pennsylvania railroad had been given up, and the stock of all other rail-roads she was interested in, had been rendered valueless, a "business tax" was levied—a very oppressive exaction—to pay the interest at the "compromise" rate.

This is a brief sketch of a most disgraceful affair, in which THE POST gained all the honor, and its enemies reaped all the shame. Yet now, only in 1873, THE POST is accused of attempting to injure the city's credit!

We defy the *Gazette* or any other paper now existing that was printed in the repudiation period, to tell us what they did to stay the tide of ruin to the "city's credit." Give us some quotations from your editorials then, that we may see where you stood in those trying times. THE POST'S record and its conduct in that business are known to all men, and cannot be hidden nor forgotten.

THE prospect, politically is encouraging in this county, for such of our easy going or discontented citizens who desire to have a choice in voting this fall. Besides the regular Democratic and Republican tickets, there will be at least two other organizations to select from, the temperance and labor organizations, which will take a portion of their tickets from the old parties, and fill up with Radical representatives of their peculiar views. You pay your money and can take your choice.

THE ring which managed the late Republican county convention, thought it prudent to denounce the salary grab, whereby to gull the flats and foreclose any discussion about consistency and a desire for reform, yet they praise Senator CAMERON, who, worth millions seized with avidity upon his back and forward pay, and the same party will renominate General NEGLEY for Congress, who voted for and took his back bonus. The ring have taken the General into partnership, and will see that his case is attended to without trouble on his part. Resolutions are words, the cheapest commodity in the market.

### JOHN BIPPLE MITCHELL.

**Radical U. S. Senator from Oregon.**

We believe that this HIPPLE is the only Radical Senator who has two wives living and in good health. C. C. BOWEN of South Carolina, a Radical Representative, had a wife or two more than the law allowed, and so perhaps has the Radical delegate from Utah. But there is no precedent of a Radical Senator having a plurality of wives—though if MITCHELL'S right to have two wives and a seat in the Senate at the same time, remains unquestioned by the Senate, it will furnish a pleasant precedent for the Radical Senators of the future.

To-be-sure, other Radical Senators have been guilty of slight indiscretions in other lines of life. Good old SIMON CAMERON lives and moves about under the vote of censure passed by the House of Representatives (all voting for it but 37), for misdeeds done in the War office—but it don't seem to trouble him a bit—and none of his Radical compeers think the less of him on account of it. Then, HENRY WILSON, the Radical Vice President, is tainted with the Credit Mobilier rascality, and they say he is sick of it—but he is still an honored leader of Radicalism and he will survive. JOHN J. PATTERSON bought his way into the Senate from South Carolina, and is not at all ashamed. And the KELLOGG Senators from Louisiana come with certificates won by fraud and violence. There are other shining sinners among the Radicals in the Senate, if we had time to notice them in detail, but we believe HIPPLE is the only bigamist among them. What will they do with him, is now the question?

We rather think they will just let him be. He is certainly a saucy chap and he will naturally declare that he is as good and as pure a Senator as CAMERON, or WILSON or PATTERSON and the rest of that sort. The greatest objection to his peccadillo is that it is a crime not so common among Radical Senators as the others.

But how would it be for society if every body that was not married exactly to his mind, would follow the example of the ambitious and successful HIPPLE? He had to make a marriage of *in*-convenience, it is true an incompatible marriage, his friends say—but why should he be permitted to put his wife away more than any other man whose wife is not just the woman he took her for? Shall every ill-mated wight be justified in shedding his skin, as HIPPLE did, and as the snakes do, and like the smart Senator, "change his spots" also?

But we shall be told that HIPPLE is a man of *genius*—and for the foibles (or "fibres" as Mr. MALAPROP would say) of genius a liberal allowance must be made. We don't think it fair to humble virtuous mediocrity in order to give genius this license. There are plenty of fellows going about who will assert their claim to as much talent as HIPPLE has, and prove it by appropriating other peoples' money and taking *four* wives if necessary. This plea will hardly do for HIPPLE.

The fact is that HIPPLE is an infamous character, and much as he is cherished by CAMERON and the FURVIANCES, *pere et fils*, he obtained his place under a false pretense. He pretended to be JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL, a citizen without crime, and the husband of one wife only—and these attributes he did not possess—he was a false pretender and neither HOLLADAY, nor the Attorney General who backed him, nor CAMERON, nor the lawyers PURVIANCE, would have supported him for Senate if they had known he was a fugitive from his home, his business, and his family, and a bigamist to boot!

Of course all we have said and shall say about this wretched Senator is in the interest of public morality. If he had been rejected, another Radical would have been chosen, and we should have gained nothing in a party sense. And if truth, and honor, and decency shall induce the large Radical majority in the Senate to expel HIPPLE (if there is law for it and we think there is,) or to make his seat too hot for him by scathing scorn, still Democracy gains only in the fact that true Democracy always desires that Decency should be vindicated. We await with much interest the disposition of that MITCHELL case. Can the Radicals stand him, and stand up to him?

### CAMERON IN HIGH GLEE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* at Bedford Springs says:

The General is in the highest possible spirits. He regards himself as the master of the situation, and is as eager for victims as Captain Jack before he was caught. His retainers insist that GRANT will recognize nobody that will not bow down before the great Winnebago, the hero of so many Indian contracts, horse contracts, Legislative contracts, and doubtful elections to the Senate.

CAMERON ought to send word to his organ here, to run easy on the salary grab, as he intends to instruct the Republican State Convention not to mention it.

So long as Private DALZELL furnished communications of a Radical nature to the loyal press, he was a good boy, but since he has turned his batteries against GRANT and the Radical crew who have so basely betrayed him and his comrades, he is of no account. The best evidence that he hits the mark every time is demonstrated by the moans and groans of the *Dispatch*, *Leader* and other organs. He fires another shot this morning.

### THE DRAG NET FOR DANA.

In the attempt to drag CHARLES H. DANA, editor of the New York *Sun*, to Washington City, there to be tried for an alleged libel upon a pet paving contractor, and a member of the dominant party, and of its metropolitan ring, there is much to excite alarm. It is not by any means a new form of encroachment on the rights of citizens of a sovereign and independent State, but it is one which must be resisted promptly and decidedly. We say the form and style of the invasion of personal right is not new. The *lettre de cachet*, one of the detestable devices of tyranny practiced in France before the revolution, and which helped to promote that terrible uprising, was only an aggravated method of doing what has been attempted by the police court at Washington, which sits under the immediate favor and supervision of a President, who, with all his serene stupidity, has exhibited all the dispositions of a Dictator. And we are not without more pointed examples of the similar perversion of power in our own country. In the Declaration of Independence, that grand arraignment of the British crown for its manifold tyrannies and usurpations, which the Continental Congress declared should be resisted to the last extremity, we find the following:

"For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences."

And this was not one of the smallest grievances of the revolting colonists. Yet there was much greater warrant for the exercise of this dreaded and dangerous power by the King of Great Britain, than there is for the attempt to "transport" Mr. DANA to Washington, there to be tried for a pretended or alleged offence against another citizen. It is not recorded, we believe, that the government of Great Britain attempted to carry away any one citizen to London to be tried for an injury to another citizen—it only arrested and transported people for offences against itself—for resisting the general laws of the realm, or the alleged lawful decrees of the sovereign, or acts of parliament concerning the colonies. There was no limitation to the powers claimed by the king over his subjects here, such as we have hitherto enjoyed in this country. There was then no divided allegiance on the part of the people, as there is now—making them responsible to two different governments for two distinct catalogues of offences. The parent government was the supreme, ultimate arbiter in all cases where it claimed control. And yet the Continental Congress characterized the dragging of men away from their homes to be tried for offences as an intolerable grievance—a grievance to be resisted unto blood.

These precedents or reasons for resistance to the arrogant order of the petty police court of Washington are, we take it, higher and more solemn than any that may be laid down by courts or counsel, and based on the precedents, practice, or technicalities of the laws of any State, or of the United States.

But still both legal and political sanctions allow and absolutely forbid outrages like this.

One of the dearest privileges of the citizens is to be tried by a "jury of the vicinage" where he lives or where his offense may be committed, and when he is moved to ask for a change of venue, it proves either that the people of the vicinage are strangely prejudiced, or that the crime is a most atrocious one—the latter generally being the case. And it is almost always the accused who asks to have the place of trial changed. We do not often hear of the commonwealth, when plaintiff, asking to remove a prisoner from his home or the scene of his crime for trial—and when we do, it is generally taken for granted that the public prosecutor has a very unpromising case,—to put it in the mildest manner.

We look upon this attempt to drag Mr. DANA to Washington on what may be called a private accusation, as a most startling and alarming fact. This same Mr. DANA was sued for libel in our own State, we believe, by one of the Radical ring—the notorious KEMBLE, we think. He gave bail, and forfeited the amount, sooner than come to Philadelphia to be tried—[he was arrested there]—but no one thought of seizing him at his home on the process of a Pennsylvania Court and bringing him to this State to be tried. The traditions and the great name of our great commonwealth were not violated and insulted by such an attempt as this. It was left for the petty power of the District of Columbia, the limited and corrupt precinct wherein the President resides, to essay this astounding usurpation. And it is a strange co-incidence that at the same moment of time the question of making GRANT President for a third term was broached. If the claim to drag any citizen from his home for the cause and in the manner it is proposed to take DANA, be submitted to, a prodigious stride towards the despotism of the central government and the permanent presidency of GRANT will have been made. Without the aid of this power, or without it shall be acquiesced in, he would find it difficult to seize the crown. In case of a *coup d' etat* on his part it would be absolutely indispensable.

Many venal presses of the country approve of the dragging of DANA to Washington, and many more are afraid to denounce it. But it should be met with universal, unqualified resistance, and denunciation. It seems to many only a little thing, but it is only by vigilance in putting down such small and really ridiculous assumptions—in crushing all such heresies in the egg, as it were, that a free people can maintain their liberties. And despite the sneers of baffled conspirators, or the yawns of sleepy sentinels who should better guard our liberties, and who do not see any danger in this affair, all honest and patriotic men should unite, in giving it a present rebuke, and in forever preventing even another suggestion of such an outrage.

We do not wish to underrate the important bearing of this question upon the liberty of the press. It is not to be thought of, much less endured, that an editor should be seized and carried away from his home upon the mere accusation that he has written and printed libellous matter. The remedy for a wrong of this kind is not denied, because the publisher cannot be dragged, as has been here attempted, from the jurisdiction of the proper tribunal to the foot of the throne. But we look upon this impudent demand that DANA should be "transported" to Washington for the satisfaction of an angry and perhaps guilty speculator, as of vastly more importance to the people at large than it is to the editors of newspapers alone. Of course the experiment is to be tried on DANA, an editor—but if he is to be held amenable, who may not be taken anywhere on any accusation?

### TAXATION AND PLUNDER.

In the absence of any honest and honorable public policy, the Radical party teaches its disciples, and especially impresses on its young men these counsels:

1. That the boldest in political contests always wins.

2. That all is fair in politics, which is simply a "game," like brag, backgammon or base ball.

3. That the chief end of politics is to make it pay as largely as possible to those who engage in that pursuit.

4. That the Democrats, who had almost uninterrupted and unrestricted sway until 1861, and always managed things just as the Radicals are doing now—and would have done just the same, had they continued in power.

5. That therefore the people are no worse off in the hands of the Radicals, than they would have been in Democratic hands—and then they urge with charming simplicity the crowning argument that as it is, the honors and profits, though the latter may be too large, go into the hands of Radical fellow-partisans.

While we must indignantly deny that the practice of the Democratic party at large justifies any such assumptions or accusations, we are bound to admit that all of its members have not escaped the taint of Radical corruption, which pervades every corner of the land. Until 1860, the Democrats had kept the expenses of the government and all branches of it, down to a moderate and reasonable figure, and corruption was not the rule, as it is now. It was left for the Radical party to teach fraud, corruption and plunder as a science.

The indifference of the people to robbery by general taxation, to robbery by improvement commissions, to robbery by contracts and jobs, had its inception in the excesses of the war. It has grown through the factitious prosperity born of an excess of paper money, which has followed; and now the arbitrary exercise of power by assessors, collectors, mayors, policemen, and placemen of every sort, the exactions of money for fines levied for violations of the peace, and by means of excessive and illegal fees, are absolutely shameful.

The large power of summary convictions which has been so unwisely bestowed on magistrates, is a fruitful source of plunder. Why, a police justice who understands his business will despatch twenty cases in half an hour, taking all the testimony necessary, and giving the most deliberate consideration to each case! Then, crimes are compounded, as they never were before in the most corrupt times and governments. The successful thief is allowed a large commission on his plunder, which he keeps for himself; and out of the share returned to the owner, he has to pay the honest and vigilant detectives!

There is no sadder record than the "increase" in the receipts of the Mayor's office of which a monthly statement is paraded. It is a black and sickening record. The sums thence divided between the police justice, the constable and the public treasury, are often extorted or extracted from the labor of poor women, who toil over the wash-tub to purchase the freedom of dissolute sons and brothers. Yet police magistrates and constables exhibit the returns of money thus earned, and thus drawn into their own pockets and the treasury as proofs of their increased vigilance!

And are arresting and committing officers bound to pay into the Treasury all the money they may get (and it is supposed to amount to a good deal,) from men who are arrested for some sudden or impulsive act of disorder, and who, really not being guilty of any wilful breach of the peace, are willing to avoid the exposure of a hearing at any price. Are sums so paid for ransom, as it were, always deposited in the treasury? Or does the officer think that he is entitled to what may be given him "for taking the risk" of permitting the passionate but not wicked peace-breaker to depart in quiet and without the open shame of an examination?

It is said that such things are constantly occurring—and they always will occur while costs are the principal punishment of the drunk and disorderly, and where those costs are shared by all who participate in the capture and conviction.

Let alderman and policemen be paid a sufficient salary and let the system of costs be abolished altogether. If fines shall be retained as a punishment, let care be taken that the Treasury should get the whole benefit.

But we will venture to say that no man knows or can form a just idea of the amount of money extorted from the people by illegal exactions of every kind, which never finds its way to the Treasury. The sum, if ascertained would be alarming. Truly we live in the era of taxation and unrestrained public plunder. How long can or will the people stand it?

ZEALOUS Administration organs, says the New York *Tribune*, are wasting columns of space in vain attempts to show that the Republican party is not alone responsible for the salary swindle, since the Democrats helped to pass the bill. The scheme was originated by the best embodiment of Administration principles and policy, Mr. B. F. BUTLER, and carried through by the Republican party, and all attempts to shift the disgraceful burden will be futile. The Democrats undoubtedly help the thing along, but if they hadn't it would have gone through just the same. The Administration ordered it and of course it was done. It was a simple act of loyalty.

RUSSELL ERRETT and R. W. MACKEY wield a powerful influence in the state if the following from the Uniontown *Standard* (Radical) is reliable: "The Pittsburgh *Commercial* has been bought up by RUSSELL ERRETT and BOB MACKEY for the especial purpose of defeating the new constitution, so that they can "run a coach and four" straight through it to the state treasury, and continue the practice o passing, at each session of the legislature the thousand and one special and private laws, every one of which is intended in some way to enable rogues to swindle the people."

THE St. Louis *Republican* avers that there is a secret order called the "League of Justice," which ramifies the whole Northwest and numbers already some two hundred and sixty thousand members. Their object is alleged to be to recover the lands and bonds given to railroad and other corporations, "peaceably if they can, and forcibly if they must!" They will probably not stand upon the "order" of their going, but "go for" those bonds at once.

HON. ASA PACKER, according to the Philadelphia *Evening Herald*, owns seven millions of the bonds of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which pay ten per cent. It is thought that this gentleman will be able to lay enough aside to take a trip across the Atlantic shortly. His whole wealth is variously estimated at from twenty to thirty millions; and next to A. T. STEWART is the richest man in America whose wealth is the result of his own acquisition.

AN Oregon newspaper excuses Mr. JOHN M. HIPPLE on the ground that he is not the only Oregon celebrity that has thought proper to appropriate an alias. Captain JACK'S name used to be KEINT DOOS, and so appears on the Huntingdon treaty, which he signed with old Schonchin. But Captain JACK is to be hanged or shot, while Mr. HIPPLE goes to the Senate.

THERE is an old saying that misfortune never comes singly. The Republicans in the West are realizing this fact. Their party is disrupted by the farmers' "granges," and now comes the report from Chicago that the Germans are refusing to support the party on account of its bigotry.

### PRIVATE DALZELL SPEAKS AGAIN

**Grand Gathering of Soldiers at the First Centennial.**

*To the Editor of The Post:*

The Commissioners having charge of arranging for our first Centennial Celebration of July 4, 1876, are urged to gather together all the surviving soldiers and sailors. If it can be done, all will willingly go, if the government makes necessary arrangements for them. What these arrangements should be may well be left to the Centennial Commissioners to determine. It is sufficient for my present purpose to suggest the project, and wait to see how the country will receive it. What a grand gathering. Think of it! All the survivors of the War of 1812, the Indian Wars, the Mexican War and the Great Civil War, assembled along the Delaware, marching past old Independence Hall! Would it not be a sublime spectacle, and fitly usher out the old century and usher in the new? The Boys in Gray would be there, encamped with the Boys in Blue, and the clouds of war would be forever buried in the sunshine of convivial fraternity.

It would furnish a spectacle such as history nowhere affords, and attract no less the wonder than the administration of the world. What a meeting and greeting of old comrades and friends, half anticipating the transports of the first resurrection of the dead and the general judgment of the past. Yours,

PRIVATE DALZELL.

CALDWELL, O., July 7, 1873.

## Concerning Pendleton and Thurman.

[From the Wayne County Democrat.]

A day or two after the issue of the *Democrat* last week, a gentleman, who lives in the county, gave us a call to say a few words on the subject of the United States Senatorship and the candidate for Governor.

"Thurman," he said, "in the United States Senate is the right man in the right place. He has done the State honor in that body. Most nobly has he stood up for the rights of the people. It is a satisfaction to know that while suspicion as to the honor and integrity of other men in Congress prevailed, so upright and blameless was his life that no one for a moment supposed him capable of doing aught that was unworthy an honorable Senator, and they were right. Look at his manliness in covering into the United States Treasury the back pay that was portioned out to him in the Salary Steal, which was one of Grant's Administration measures. He did not do this out of respect to his constituents. He did not want to hear from them on the subject. He did it because of his innate honesty. Now, that is the sort of the man for the times—honest to the core. It has been suggested in some quarters that he run for the Governorship. That won't do. Let him be run for the Senate, as the Democracy of Wayne have suggested in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Return Judges on the 23d of June. That will meet the case. It brings up his Senatorial record. To all intents and purposes it will answer the same purpose as though he were the candidate for Governor. Besides it would do away with jealousy. His nomination for Governor would be, in effect, saying that no other Democrat in the State has strength."

We suggested that our candidate for Governor should be a man of strength.

"Exactly. Especially now. I was coming to that. For that position no man will do better than Pendleton. He is a host within himself. He is a pure man, an able man—a man who is not liable to be carried away with every kind of doctrine. In the Democratic party he believes. He is not ashamed of it. You don't catch him getting up, or inciting or suggesting meetings to denounce the manifest depravity of the Republican party, and at the same time proclaiming a necessity for the abandonment of the Democratic organization."

Mr. Pendleton, we interposed, is not a candidate for Governor; does not seek it, and we doubt whether he could be induced to accept it.

"No doubt," our friend continued, "Mr. Pendleton does not desire the nomination, and if asked whether he would accept would unhesitatingly say no. I know that, or at least I think I do; but that is not the question. The question is not whether he is a candidate, or whether he wants it, or would accept it. The question that arises in importance above all other questions is, is he the man for the times, and if he is, press him into the service. How did the party do in 1863, when General Rosecrans scornfully refused the Democratic nomination for Governor and read the party a gratuitous lecture? They made Mr. Pendleton pick up the party colors which had been so indignantly thrown down. He took them up, although an accident had so disabled him that he could not make a canvass. What was the result? Whereas Grant carried the State the year before by the overwhelming majority of nearly forty-two thousand, Mr. Pendleton was beaten only a little over seven thousand. It is doubtful whether any other Democrat could, under the circumstances, have made anything like so good a run. He has done nothing to diminish his popularity. With him for Governor and Thurman for Senator, the Credit Mobilier and Salary Grab party will be overwhelmingly defeated. The people are not looking round for expediency candidates. This is not the year for that. They want men of known approved honesty. No mistake about it. Thurman and Pendleton fill the bill, and do you what you can to have them nominated.

We told him we would publish his views about the matter; but thought it would be presumptuous to urge the nomination of Mr. Pendleton in the absence of some positive information as to his views on the subject. All that our friend has said about Mr. Pendleton and Senator Thurman is true. If put at the head of the State ticket, victory would be assured. They are men in whom the people have confidence.

## HEBDOMADAL NECROLOGY.

### Weekly Death Record of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The week just closed shows an increase in the number of deaths in Pittsburgh over the week previous of 14, in Allegheny a decrease of five.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that the whole number in the city during the week ending July 20th were 105. Of this nnuber, 16 were males, 34 females, 121 white and 4 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 26; drowning, 6; consumption, diarrhœa and measles each five; cerebritis, congestion of lungs and marasmus each four; congestion of brain, convulsions, acute enteritis, inanition and sub-acute meningitis each three; alcoholism, typhoid fever and peritonitis each two; railroad accident, atalectasis, apathai, chronic bronchitis, sporadic cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, debility, morbid dentition, sporadic dysentery, scarlet fever, remittent fever, puerperal fever, gastro enteritis, valvular disease of the heart, acute laryngitis, meningitis, acute meningitis, old age, tumor, premature birth, pericarditis, spinal disease and unknown, each one. Of the above, there Under one year, 47; from 1 to 2, 17; 2 to 5, 7; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 9, 30 to 40, 8; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 3.

ALLEGHENY.

Health officer Hoch reports 52 deaths in Allegheny last week, 26 being males and the same number of females; whites, 50; colored 2. The diseases were as follows: Cholera infantum, 7; apoplexy 1; still born, 6; consumption, 3, heart disease, 2; typhoid fever, 3; congestion of the stomach, 1; unknown, 2; inflammation of the bowels, 1; scarlatina nephritis, 1; dysentery, 2; cholera morbus, 2; debility, 2; drowned, 1; old age, 1; convulsions, 3; measles, 1; diphtheria, 1; cebro spinal meningitis, 1, marasmus, 1; child birth, 1, croup, 1. The ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 22; from 1 to 5, 7; from 5 to 10, 3; from 10 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 6; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 1; from 80 to 90, 2.

The ravages of cholera infantum in both cities, it will be noticed, continue to rate high.

J. Wesley Hill, a well-known actor, died at St. Louis on Tuesday of abscess of the liver.

# NEW YORK.

### Proposed Trunk Line Between Port Jarvis and New York.

NEW YORK, July 21.—It is stated that the Erie Railroad Company propose to build a trunk line from Port Jarvis to New York, thus shortening the distance twenty eight miles, and the time of travel seventy minutes. It is proposed to use the new route for through freight and passengers, retaining the old line for way passengers and freight, coal, &c.

### A Stockholder of the Late Suspended Bank Transferring His Property.

A rumor is current this morning to the effect that Judge Alexander McCue, the largest stockholder of the Brooklyn Trust Company on whose application the Company was forced to suspend payments and a receiver appointed, had been, since the death of President Mills, transferring his real estate to his wife, in order to secure himself from loss in case the Trust Company proved insolvent. The *Tribune* publishes the fact of the transfer, in this way, of a piece of property valued at ninety thousand dollars.

### Affairs of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Following are the latest facts and rumors as to the affairs of the Brooklyn Trust Company: The capital stock of the Company was $500,000, but this it is said has been all absorbed. There is $300,000 worth of what may be considered worthless loans. The defalcation of Mills is between $150,000 and $200,000, and Rodmans loan's are $34,000 so the prospect of the depositors realizing anything for some time is not considered very encouraging. Last Friday or Saturday, Mills stated to his son he felt worried about his account in the Trust Company, that it was overdrawn. His son then said to him "Father you had better attend to that at once; something might happen to you." He replied "I'll look into it right away." He accordingly made arrangements with a capitalist, a relative, for a loan to cover his account with the Trust Company, which was to have been negotiated on Tuesday, the day of his death.

It is stated that three months since Mr. Low resigned the Vice Presidency on the score of ill health. A few weeks since it was suggested by Messrs Chauncey, Rockwell and others that it would be well to investigate the affairs of the Company in order that some decision might be made as to the State of Georgia and Railroad bonds, and their true value ascertained. Mills objected, and tried to postpone the investigation, although at this time no defalcation on his part was suspected. In this objection he was supported by Rodman, the Secretary. There appeared to have been an occasional discussion among the directors and the minority were called by Mills and Rodway the Mechanics Bank gang. On Monday last, the day before his death, the former requested the investigation to be postponed. Rodman says he (the President) expected to receive $34,000 on the following day, and the Directors are of the opinion that on Monday he found he would be disappointed. When it was discovered that irregularities existed, the Secretary admitted that Mills' account was overdrawn, but said $75,000 would cover the defalcation. He said when the irregularities commenced, he remonstrated with Mills who replied invariably he did not want to hear anything about it, as it would be all right before long. The company has also loaned further sums of money on doubtful securieties, but the amount is by no means so large as either Georgia bonds or Connecticut Railroad loans.

The opinion is pretty generally entertained that Rodman will be removed from his office of secretary of the Trust Company, as well as from the deputy city treasurership. Some go further, and say he ought to be punished as a criminal for permitting the city to deposit weekly with the company from four to five hundred thousand dollars. Of course his chief, City Treasurer Sprague, and his sureties, were responsible to the city for the safe keeping of the money.

Judge McCue, of Brooklyn, publishes a card denying that the real estate transfer to his wife had anything whatever to do with the suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company, as it dates back to May 1. The Judge says he does not believe there will be a total loss of capital, much less any lost to the depositors.

The Secretary, M. T. Rodman, says as to some of the reports concerning himself, that he borrowed $30,000 from the funds of the Company for which he has deposited as security, Connecticut Town Bonds of nominal value, $40,000, which are quoted in Wall street at from 75 to 80 cents, so that the Company cannot lose by his transaction. The name of Thomas H. Rodman has been connected with the Secretaryship of the Company. This is wholly a mistake.

### Mills Believed to Have Been Drowned Accidentally.

As against the theory of suicide, the real estate agents of deceased say that one hour before he left for Coney Island, Mills agreed to a contract to finish houses which had come into his possession by the failure of their builder to repay the money advanced; that Mills was certainly as cheerful and as genial as he ever seemed. They transacted all the real estate business for him, and say that from this source Mr. Mills income was $44,000 per annum. The value of his real estate is put at $473,000, including mortgages aggregating $136,000. Secretary Rodman said to-day that various eminent New York firms hold the Georgia bonds, and that the Broadway Bank holds $300,000 of them. He believes that the company will pay every dollar it owed to depositors without calling on the stockholders for a cent. The assets were reasonably good, though some of the securities were slow. The amount of Brooklyn city funds on deposit with the Trust Company was $595,803.

### More Particulars of the Suspension

There is a rumor in circulation in Brooklyn to-night that the East Bridge Company is among the list of sufferers by the defalcation of Mills and the suspension of the Trust Company. The Bridge Company declare, however, that though at one time they had large deposits in the Brooklyn Trust Company, the funds of the Bridge Company had recently run out, and that said Company had over drawn its account in the Brooklyn Trust Company to the amount of $30,000. The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes the following: The assets of the Bank are $2,860 559 and liabilities unknown. The embarrassments were known by some depositors for two months, and several withdrew their accounts. One, upon advice from a stockholder, drew almost his entire deposit a month ago. The stock of the Company, lately worth 125, sold on Saturday for 50.

Mrs E. N. Thayer, the well-known actress, and widow of F. N. Thayer, died on Tuesday at Atlantic City.

# DARING OUTRAGE.

DES MOINES, July 22.—An extraordinary and daring robbery of a railroad train was committed last night, four miles west of Adair, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. At this point there is a sharp curve in the road and here the robbers had placed heavy timbers across the track to throw the East bound passenger train off the track. The engineer, John Rafferty, saw the obstruction in time to reverse the engine and apply the air brake, but the robbers, observing the movement, fired at him from their ambush and shot him dead. The engine struck the logs and went off the track into the ditch, and was followed by one of the baggage cars. The others with the passenger train remaining on the track. Several passengers were bruised, but none were seriously hurt. The robbers, who were masked, after opening and emptying the safe of the express messenger of its contents, rode off on horseback. Among the passengers were thirty Chinese students *en route* to Springfield, Massachusetts.

### Another Account.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The *Evening Journal's* special from Des Moines to-day gives the following account of the attack on a train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad last night: From Superintendent Royce who was on the train I got the particulars of the robbery of the night express train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad last night. The train left Council Bluffs at five o'clock with four coaches and two sleepers the rear sleeping car being filled with a company of aristocratic Chinese on their way to New England Colleges. There were also two baggage express cars, in which was the through California mail and express matter, consisting, in short, of nearly $2,000 in the Express safe, and three tons of bullion When about sixty-five miles west of this city, at about half-past eight o'clock, at a sharp curve in the road and an isolated spot with no house in several miles, in any direction, the train moving about twenty-five miles an hour, the engineer, John Rafferty, suddenly saw one rail move from its place about sixty feet ahead of the engine, when he instantly reversed his engine and applied the air brake, and while in the act of doing it the bullets came pelting into the engine like hail. The engine ran into the bank and turned over, throwing out the engineer, John Rafferty, and the fireman, the former falling on the latter, dead. It is supposed that he was killed by concussion, as no bullet wounds were found on his body. The fireman escaped unhurt. The train being very heavy ran about one hundred feet and stopped. The engine ran up into the bank and turned over, and the two baggage cars doubled up and were badly smashed. As soon as the train stopped six large athletic men masked in full Ku-Klux style appeared at the express car in which were the conductor Wm. Smith, Superintendent Royce, the express messenger, John Burgess, and three other persons, and commenced firing rapidly into the car, yelling, "Get out of there, d—ye, get out of there."

### Reward Offered for the Apprehension of the Robbers.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The railway companies offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the detection of the villains who attacked and robbed the train on that road near Adair, Iowa, last night.

DES MOINES, July 22.—A thousand conjectures are current here in regard to the persons who robbed the train on the Rock Island Railroad last night. The probable one is that the robbery was committed by persons living near where the robbery took place. The valises in which they carried the money taken from the Express Company safe was found five miles south of the wrecked train. To-day vigilant parties are scouring Southwestern Iowa. It is confidently believed the robbers will be caught, if they remain within the State. A telegram received here late to-night says they crossed the C. & M. R. R. last night at midnight.

# WASHINGTON.

### The Revolution in Entre Rios—A Steamer to be Sent for the Protection of Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The United States Consul at Montevideo, in view of the civil war in the Entre Rios, recommends that the United States steamer Wasp proceed to the ports of Parana and Paraguay, for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens. The following is the report from Commander Mayan, of the Wasp, dated off Montevideo, June 14, addressed to Admiral Taylor, commanding the naval force in the South Atlantic station: The revolution in Entre Rios still continues. The reported capture of Parana early in the month proves to have been false. It is said in this morning's papers that Jordan has ordered all the males in the entre Rios, between fifteen and seventy, to be enrolled. The estates of those who do not report are to be confiscated. Journals estimate that 18,000 men are in arms on one side or the other. It is asserted from Argentine sources that the Jordanites receive encouragement and assistance from Brazil. The only thing that seems to affect foreigners is the published proclamation of Jordan, that he will shoot any foreigners captured fighting against him. It appears, also, that some of his men boarded a Dutch bark, and took from her two iron cannonades.

# COLUMBUS.

### The Constitutional Convention—Presentation of the Report of the Committee on Apportionment.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day the report of the Committee on apportionment of the State shall be made every ten years after 1871, by dividing the whole population by No. 105, the quotient being the ratio of representation for the House of Representatives. Every county shall be entitled to one Representative, and every county containing a ratio and a half shall be entitled to two Representatives. Every county containing three ratios shall be entitled to three Representatives, and so on, requiring a full ratio for each additional Representative. The State is divided into ten Senatorial districts. Any county forming part of a Senatorial district, having acquired a population equal to a tenth of the whole population of the whole State, shall be represented from the others, with which it has been joined, and made a separate district. No change of this apportionment shall be made till 1881. In voting for Senators, or in voting for Representatives in counties entitled to more than 3 Representatives, each elector may cast as many votes as there are Senators or Representatives to be elected or he may distribute the same as equal parts thereof among the candidates as he chooses, and the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected.

## THE MINERS MEET.

### Reconsidering the Scale of Prices.

### A Long But Definite Meeting—What This Week's "Labor Tribune" Will Say—River Versus Railroad Delegates—Result of the Colliers' Convention Yesterday—Strong Disposition to Resort to Arbitration.

The Coal Miners of Allegheny county met in their hall on Fourth avenue yesterday, to recousider the scale of prices adopted last week. The necessity for this reconsideration can be best explained by a perusal of the following advance proof of an article which will appear in the *Labor Tribune* of this city to-day:

"A week ago a Miners' Delegate Convention met and adopted the following prices:

¾-inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels.

1-inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels, and 40 cents per bushel for nut coal.

1¼-inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels, and 90 cents for nut coal.

1½-inch screen, $1 50 per 100 bushels, and $1 50 for nut coal.

For lump, nut and slack weighed together, 85 cents per ton.

"This scale was prepared by a Committee of Five, of which Mr. August Steiner was Chairman. Immediately upon the return of the delegates to their homes, a discussion arose as to the meaning of the scale, some asserting that the 1½-inch screen meant $3 50 per hundred bushels of lump coal, and $1 50 for as much nut coal as would be screened out of a hundred bushels of lump, which interpretation made the cost of digging about five cents per bushel—the former price paid. Others contended that the scale meant $1 50 for one hundred bushels nut, or 1½ cents per bushel for as much nut coal as would be made in the screening of coal over the 1¾-inch screen on to a ¾-inch screen. Meetings were at once held all over the county to protest against this action of the Convention, and in many cases the delegates were consulted for permitting such a scale to receive their sanction.

"A large number of delegates were sent to the *Labor Tribune* office to learn the official rendering of the scales, and were met by Secretary Archbold, who re-affirmed the interpretation given that the scale meant 3½ cents for lump over an inch and a half screen, and 1½ cents per bushel for nut screened out of it. To add to the complications, three of the five of the Committee who made the scale, asserted the contrary rendering. In the meantime, Mr. McIntosh, of the N. Y. & C. Gas Coal Company, called on Messrs. Steiner and Archbold, to learn whether the miners meant what they proposed. On receiving positive assurances they did, and that they meant to work for three and a half cents for lump and one and a half for nut over one and a half inch screen, he at once made an effort to have his men at Turtle Creek, Sandy Creek, and Plum Creek resume on the proposed terms, but the men refused on the ground that a general misunderstanding prevailed as to the meaning of the scale. A demand was made on Secretary Archbold to call a delegate convention to reconsider the scale and the time was fixed for this morning.

"It became evident that the action of the last Convention would be ignored by the county, and it so appeared that not three men among all the delegates understood the scale. There is an unfair discrimination in favor of large screens, the very point it has been the study of the miners for years to root out of existence. The unsatisfactory action of the Convention resulted in a partial resumption of work on the Monongahela river, no less than nine works between Lysle's and Spring Hill being at present in operation.

### MORNING SESSION.

#### Called to Order.

The Miners' Convention was called to order at half past nine yesterday morning.

The President, Mr. John Watt occupied the chair, and Messrs Archbold and Weaver acted as Secretaries.

The roll was then called over and it appeared that nearly all the pits in the county were represented, between sixty five and seventy delegates being in attendance.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and after some corrections approved.

On motion, none but delegates were allowed to participate in the discussion.

The President suggested that the action of the former Convention first be considered.

Mr. Shaw moved that inasmuch as there was considerable diversity of opinion in reference to the sale recently adopted, that Mr. Agustis Steiner, the chairman of that committee, be requested to explain the bill scale. Agreed to.

RISING TO EXPLAIN.

Mr. Steiner then went into a lengthy explanation of the scale adopted at the last Convention, and said the scale adopted would allow the miners the same price as was paid a year ago, with the additional right of proper weighing. He also said that a higher scale might have produced a strike, and the object of the miners was to have the matter settled peaceably and quietly and to secure harmony of action between the river and railroad miners. He hoped the matter would not be left with a committee, but settled by the Convention entire. He again desired to impress upon the miners, that they would loose nothing by the scale of prices adopted at the last meeting. He said if, as claimed by some, the miners would loose $1 20 on the hundred, then the coal operators had all along been acting honestly with the miners, and there was no need of the legislation and the turmoil of the past three years. The coal operators, under the new scale would be compelled to give correct weight, and with the prices of last year, would certainly be again in the miners favor.

Mr Archibald, another member of the Committee, also gave his opinion as to the meaning of the new scale, and said that as soon as the misunderstanding arose he withheld all instruction, stating that

THE SCALE WOULD HAVE TO BE REVISED.

Mr. Boden said he came to the Convention instructed not to make any change in the price of coal passing once over an inch and a half screen. His understanding was that $3 50 for a hundred bushels for coal passing over an 1½ inch screen, and $1 50 for the nut coal coming out of one hundred bushels of coal.

A delegate said he understood the action of the Committee to mean what Mr. Boden had explained.

Another delegate suggested that the action of the previous Convention be

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Shaw hoped that final action would be taken and maintained. The miners were piling up action after action without carrying out anything.

The action of the last Convention was then reconsidered.

Mr. Rodgers now moved that in the new scale of prices to be adopted a three-quarters of an inch screen be adopted, and that the price for lump coal be $3 50 per hundred and the scale be made uniform throughout the county. Cries of "That's business," and cheers.

The Secretary then stated that the action of the previous Convention had been reconsidered, and that the scale as reported by the committee, was now before the house.

A motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole, but this was vigorously opposed.

Mr. Shaw said the schedule adopted at the last Convention was complicated and practically of no effect, and he felt satisfied that the miners of the county would not wait much longer if the Convention did not speedily take some definite action. He hoped they would go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Rodgers said the scale adopted at last meeting had been reconsidered and was "dead." It was now for the Convention to adopt a new scale, and he had proposed a new one.

Mr. Boden said there was no uniformity of opinion on the scale last reported and a new one should be adopted.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole was then carried, and Mr. Street called to the chair.

Mr. Rodgers renewed his motion that the scale be fixed at $3 50 for every hundred bushels coal passing over a three-quarter inch screen

An amendment was offered to consider the last schedule section by section.

Mr. Shaw moved as an amendment that the miners receive eighty cents per ton for coal mined, the weight to be ascertained at the pit mouth.

Mr. Steiner wanted to know whether the operator was to be compelled to observe this schedule.

Mr. Shaw said the miners were only

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

Mr. Steiner said the reason he asked the question was because a scale that would suit one operator might not suit another.

Mr. Rodgers said if a scale of prices, at different rates was adopted, it would cause dissension and contention until January next. He hoped the Convention would adopt one price and adhere to it. Let the operators pay us $3 50 a hundred for coal passing over a three-quarter inch screen and let them have a nine inch screen to the consumer if they please.

Cries of "here, here" and cheers.

Mr. Shaw vigorously opposed the motion of Mr. Rodgers, and said that at 80 cents per ton the owner would actually receive $4 20 per hundred for lump coal.

A delegate said he had seconded the motion of Mr. Shaw, because he had been instructed to obtain, if possible, a scale of prices per ton for all coal mined. He thought, however, the price should be ninety instead of eighty cents.

Mr. Wagner said the weighing of the coal at the top of the hill and the miner to receive so much per ton

GAVE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION,

and would prove beneficial to the miner and operator. [Cries of "here here" and "cheers."] If the weighing at the top of the hill is inaugurated, the operator can screen the coal below to suit himself.

Mr. Weaver—Will the adoption of this measure bring us into a strike? That is the question for the miners to consider, and our organization has been erected to, if possible, do away with strikes. The old plan was to strike for everything—now we propose to use moral instead of physical force. Let us look at the needs of the operators and ascertain how they will accept the payment per ton. I think myself they will "kick" against it.

Mr. Chambers said the suggestion to have pay per ton for all coal mined met his views exactly and he thought no operator could have

A HOLE TO ESCAPE

from workidg under such a schedule. He did not believe any man would be so unfair as to resist working under such a scale. The miner wants to be paid for his labor, and this can only be done by weighing at the pit mouth of all coal mined. He said they should receive the sympathy of the public and the support of the public press, because they only asked to be paid for the coal mined, that all the coal mined, slack, and everything else, be brought out and sent into our market. [Cheers.]

Mr. Steiner and others held that it would be an unwise policy to adopt such a scale and attempt to make it general, forcing it upon the operators—the very thing the miners wanted to guard against.

The Committee of the Whole then, at twelve o'clock, adjourned for dinner.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Street in the chair, at one o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Archbold said he thought they were assuming too much by saying whether the coal should be weighed or measured; that had always been the prerogative of the operator. He illustrated his point by saying: "Suppose a man should conclude to build a house, and should employ a bricklayer. The latter would not say, 'Now, have your house made so, and I will build it for you.' No, the man who would employ the bricklayer would tell him how he wanted that house built. The matter at issue between us and our employers is to obtain a fair remuneration for our wages, and if we get beyond that,

WE SHALL BE SWAMPED.

If we get beyond this, the result will be a protracted strike; and I don't think that any one in this room wants that. I don't think that you are afraid to strike to maintain your rights, but if you can get those rights without a strike, so much the better. As the advantage is now against us, we should be cautious. These are my views, and I hope that whatever is done will be done wisely and judiciously." [Applause.]

Mr. Chambers, from Mansfield, thought that the operators were much more able to take care of themselves than were the miners. It was unnecessary for any delegate to defend the employers and speak against the interests of miners.

Mr. Shaw spoke briefly, regretting the differences of opinion between the river and railroad men.

After some further discussion of an unimportant nature, the Chair explained the motion and the two amendments before the committee. The vote on the amendments was then taken, resulting in their being defeated almost unanimously.

The vote on the original motion was then taken, fixing the price at $3 50 per hundred bushels for all coal passing over a three-fourths inch screen, and nothing for nut coal. This was carried almost unanimously.

The committee then rose, and Mr. Street reported the action of the committee.

THE CONVENTION AGAIN.

Mr. Weaver offered an amendment that the operators be allowed an inch and a half screen provided they pay four dollars per hundred for coal passing over it; and two cents for all nut coal passing over a half inch screen.

Mr. Shaw offered an amendment to the amendment allowing any miner to accept five dollars per hundred bushels for lump coal (seventy-six pounds being a bushel) passing over one and a half inch screen, and nothing to be paid for nut coal.

This amendment was rejected.

After a lengthy discussion the first amendment was adopted by a vote 35 to 2, and the operators are to be allowed the option to choose between the respective screens.

It was also agreed that when any pit owner accedes to these terms the men are

ALLOWED TO GO TO WORK

without reference to what may be done by other operators. If the terms are not accepted by the operators the men are to hold out until the bitter end. It having been stated that certain companies were offering more than was asked by the Convention providing the men adhered to the old system,

Mr. Street denounced the offer as an invention of the enemy to distract the councils of the miners.

There appeared to be some in the Convention who were not satisfied with the scale as adopted. One member opposed the allowing of the two scales as he said there were some men whose heads could not contain two ideas at the same time. While they were to carry one they would lose the other, and while endeavoring to recover the latter they would lose the former.

Mr. Simpson called for an expression from the river delegates, and said if

THE RAILROAD MEN DID THE TALKING

their constituents (the river men) would not be bound by the action of the Convention.

The President stated that the question was not one of prices, but the settlement of the screen question. He summoned up the reasons that led the operators last year to accede to the demands of the miners. The reaction had now come; the market was glutted; the want is a uniform basis to work upon, and the law of demand and supply will regulate your wages upon a just basis.

Mr. Street denied that supply and demand regulated the price of anything nowadays, holding that corners, formed by

UNSCRUPULOUS OPERATORS,

controlled values. A corner in coal could be made at any time either to put up the price on the consumer or reduce the wages of the miner.

The President attempted to reply, and endeavored to illustrate by showing the fluctuations in the price of sugar at a certain time, but the temper of the meeting was such that they considered him as endeavoring to throw cold water on the movement, and one of the river delegates energetically demanded that the chair should be vacated, and another member placed on it. Moderate counsels, however, finally prevailed and the demand was not complied with. The President, however, tendered his resignation but it was not accepted.

A delegate from Keeling's works stated that Keeling's men were not unanimous on the subject of screens, but had instructed their delegates to agree to

ANYTHING THAT WAS FAIR,

whereupon Mr. Street offered the following:

*Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to Keeling's men to join the ranks and abide by the rules of other works.

This resolution passed.

Mr. Rogers said the men in Keeling's pit could not be forced to adopt the scale, but if they did not they could not be considered Union men. He said that Keeling's offer of five cents, the men to work under the old regulations was a snare and a specious pretense, and only thrown out as a bait to draw the men into a trap.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Street that this Convention recommend all pits working by measure to adopt the scale as being the practice of the county.

Mr. Shaw, of Mansfield, who

OPPOSED THE SCREEN BILL

all day here asked for information respecting some of its provisions; but was squelched and no information given him.

A resolution was presented from the miners of the Camden Coal Works on the Monongahela, asserting that they would continue to work if the boats were loaded.

As the resolution was not seconded the chair refused to put it to the house.

Mr. Street moved that Mr. Archbold be instructed to request (through the *Labor Tribune*) all parties to suspend work in the Fourth Pool until the scale was adopted.

A communication was then read from Stone's works stating that the miners there would resume work as soon as their wagons were branded, but no action was taken on the communication.

It having been stated that the operators were willing to confer, a willingness to respond was expressed by the meeting, after which the Convention adjourned.

## THE COAL EXCHANGE.

### THE MEASURE AND PRICE FOR MINING COAL FIXED.

Yesterday morning the Coal Exchange met at the office of Messrs. Thos. Fawcett & Son, Water street.

The report of the Committee on the Monongahela bridge was received and adopted.

Simpson Horner, N. J. Bigley and John C. Risher were appointed a Committee to employ counsel and proceed to institute legal proceedings against the Monongahela Bridge Company.

Mr. Addison Lysle, Chairman of the Committee on Water Gauges and Telegraphic Communication, reported progress. This Committee was continued, and Mr. George T. Miller added to it.

The Committee were also authorized to establish marks at Oil City, Morgantown and Greensboro.

Capt. Madison Bailey and Mr. J. W. Grubbs were appointed a committee to audit and settle all claims and accounts against the Coal Exchange, and all persons having claims are requested to present them without delay.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

*Resolved*,—That the owner or owners of each coal mine be ready at any time to meet the miners employed at their respective works, and that we regard seventy-six pounds to the bushel over one and a half inch screens, twelve feet bar by five feet long, at four cents per bushel, as the standard measurement and price for coal mining.

The Exchange then adjourned.

### A Broken Wrist.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock a boy named Kroner, while crossing North avenue, Allegheny, was knocked down by a horse attached to a wagon, the wagon passing over his arm, breaking it just above the wrist. He was taken to his residence on Pump alley, and had the fracture reduced.

AND now the Resolute will not play the Enterprise to-day. They only wanted Al. Pratt, the pitcher.

STAY off the Smithfield bridge on Saturday next during the boat race. It ain't safe to bet on—the bridge.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

### "SAINTS" FOR ZION.

### A Large Colony For Salt Lake.

**One Thousand Mormons Pass Through the City This Morning en Route for Brigham Young's Empire—Their Appearance, Dress and Behavior—An Interview With Their Leaders—How the Company Was Collected—The Route and Prospects.**

Those that may imagine Mormonism is losing that hold on the ignorant and too credulous would be indeceived, if they had been at the Union Depot about ten minutes before one o'clock this morning, when the two sections of the Southern Express arrived, via. the P. R. R., having on board no less than 1,000 emigrants for Brigham Young's Empire in Utah. Apprised of their coming from a perusal of our Eastern exchanges, our ubiquitous reporter was promptly on hand, who after passing through the several cars composing the two trains, and securing what might be termed a quantity of scattered information, he noticed a low set broad shouldered, business-like individual, in conversation with a tall, black-whiskered man carrying a lantern, and immediately concluded that one was the Mormon agent the other a conductor. This on iequiry proving correct, he introduced himself to the Mormon chief and was at once made to feel at home. The presiding spirit of this colony of amateur Mormons is

ELDER DAVID ORSON CALDER,

a highly intelligent Scotchman, with a perceptible brogue, but who proved remarkably fluent as well as communicative. Elder Calder has been connected with Mormonism for over 15 years, Many years he served as Chief Secretary for Brigham Young; subsequently held the position of General Passenger and Freight Agent for the Southern Utah Railroad, and is now engaged in disseminating the doctrines of Mormonism and proselytizing generally. Another leader of this colony is

ELDER CANUTE PETERSEN,

or, as he has Americanized his name, Peterson, who joined the group, composed of the conductor, Elder Calder and our reporter, about the time the latter had almost exhausted Mr. Calder's stock of information. Elder Peterson is a man considerably past the middle age, broad shouldered, open countenance, iron grey bushy beard, and probably five feet eight inches high—in brief, what might be called a "clone old Mormon gintleman, all of the rale quid stock." In response to numerous queries our reporter obtained the following information:

THE COLONY,

which arrived at the depot this morning numbers all told one thousand souls. There are seven hundred and one "full fares," that is adults and youths. The males and females are equally divided. Two hundred of the party are from "Auld Scotia" and the shores of "Hold Ringland," most of the remainder from all parts of Scandinavia (Norway and Sweden.) A very few are from Germany and France. The arguments used to induce them to come to the "Land of Promise," says Mr. Calder, who has been in Europe on this mission for the past fourteen months, were taken from the old Scriptures from the lives of the Patriarchs and Kings. It was represented to them that Brigham Young's Government was

GOD'S KINGDOM ON EARTH,

that it combined all the liberty and happiness to be found in the world; that the Prophet's away was benign and paternal; that the earth rendered its very choicest fruits to the tillers of the soil in Utah.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

On July 2nd, the colony left Liverpool, England, and arrived at Castle Gardan in New York on the 14th. On the voyage there were two births and one death. One little Danish Mormon, of eleven months, was taken to a better world on the voyage, falling a victim to a bottle of cologne water, left within its infantile reach, and it was buried at sea.

AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The sights and scenes to be witnessed at Castle Garden on a hot day, with the thermometer at the nineties, are curious and unique. Among them may be cited, as having been seen in the Mormon circle yesterday, a pretty Irish girl, from county Armagh, a Mormon to wit, who was dressing herself up in a gorgeous green gown in the sight of all men; near her was a little Norwegian girl, with her head, face and shoulders sparkling with soap, under the influence of an impromptu tubbing.

Then, reversing the scene, a little babe, dying in its consumptive mother's arms; then a tottering old woman, with a wondrous aldermanic gold chain and crimson gown, without encumbrances, as the advertisements say; then might be seen a poor, half-stared London clerk, with cadaverous cheek and hectic flush, looking like Hogarth's idle apprentice coming out of prison. With one exception there were but few pretty girls, the horny-handed son of toil being the representative class, with his hard working wife with her "seven ages" in tow, who had doubtless experienced more of life's thorns than its pleasures.

The party seemed to be a most perfectly harmonious one, and all seemed to be on a most fraternal footing. No smoking, chewing or drinking was visible.

AT THE UNION DEPOT.

Many of the travelers were sleeping, apparently with the soundness begotten of fatigue on hard benches. The old people formed curious groups—by old is meant those who are approaching the traditional three score and ten—as they looked at the young faces filled with hope at their side, and thought, doubtless, they had nearly completed their task of enabling the young ones to forage for themselves.

On the platform of a car sat a young Englishman playing an accordeon, while another standing on the step below

SANG A DITTY

in a style and vein that showed him to have been a frequenter of London concert halls. The strange sights around the depot had attracted many of the faces to the windows, but the majority were reclining in all sorts of attitudes.

The two hundred from the British Isles are made up of poor clerks, farmers, mechanics and laborers. Those from Scandinavia are chiefly farmers, mechanics and laborers. The majority of the men are middle aged, shrewd-looking, apparently eager to reach

THEIR DESTINATION.

Philadelphia the party were provided with three days' rations, and left Wednesday night. They will reach Columbus tomorrow, and expect to arrive at Salt Lake City by next Wednesday or Thursday at the farthest. At Columbus they will renew their rations.

PERPETUAL EMIGRATION FUND.

It appears that the Prophet Young, with his usual shrewdness, has provided for a perpetual emigration fund, by means of which the expenses of all raw recruits are paid. Most of the emigrants we are writing of have accumulated means of their own, with which they will be enabled by thrift and the aid of their other "Saints" to thrive after they are comfortably settled.

Elder Calder says he has been given the credit of picking up all the

"BONNIE LASSES"

of England and Scotland, but, with one exception, we did not see any female worthy of mention. This exception was a damsel from the vales of Dalecarlia in Sweden, golden haired, with large, dreamy blue eyes, a classically oval face, apparently about the age of susceptible sixteen, and, when last seen, was drawing on the daintiest red boot over a neatly stockinged foot, which she showed, with the most childish innocence and naivete, several inches above her foot. Evidently she came from a land of steady morals, where "*Honi soit qui maly pense*" is the rule of the people.

Shortly after two o'clock two trains bearing this "saintly" crew started over the uncertain rails of the Pan Handle, and our reporter after shaking hands with Elders Calder and Peterson not forgetting to waft a kiss to the fair Dalecarlian hurried to the office to jot down his notes in time for the half past three A. M. edition.

## THE COURTS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Collier.

After the hearing of a few surety cases on Saturday, the following sentences were imposed:

Ellen Raynor was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs and undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for six months. The prisoner plead guilty to having received stolen goods.

John McAuley, who plead guilty to the charge of larceny, preferred by Florence Kramer, was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Work House of nine months.

Wm. Hall, on a charge of larceny, was sentenced to four months in the Work House; Wm. Wright, for false pretense, to six months; Andrew Link and Alexander Russell for larceny, to jail for four months each; George R. Thompson for larceny and embezzlement, to jail for one year; and John Jones and Ellen Jones, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, the former to nine months in the Work House and the latter to six months.

All criminal cases will be disposed of on next Saturday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Burdich & Robinson vs. Kingsbury & Stevens, of Lock Haven, an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed.

In the matter of Josiah Raymer vs. Wolfenden & Martin, the hearing of the motion for an injunction was adjourned until the 28th inst.

In the matter of Julius Roedelheimer, bankrupt, the rule to show cause why the assignee should not be discharged, was discharged.

In the matter of William Martin, by whom a petition was filed for the adjudication of himself and Frank Staum, in bankruptcy, an order was made adjudging them bankrupt and referring the matter to Register Shaffer.

In the matter of Hunter & Gray, bankrupts, a petition for a revocation of adjudication and discontinuance of proceedings was presented, and the same referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

In the matter of S. R. McClean, bankrupt, on motion of M. W. Woodward, Esq., solicitor for John H. Garrard, creditor, an injunction was ordered to issue against J. Schoonmaker, Susanna McClean, and Esther McClean.

SUPREME COURT.

Below will be found a complete list of Allegheny County cases to be argued before the Supreme Court at its fall session. The list we published last week was not complete; we therefore give the list again with additions. There are one hundred and thirty-six cases—an unusually large number for the fall term. The October and November term of the Supreme Court begins on the first Monday, the sixth of October. Allegheny County cases will be heard during the first, second, fifth and sixth weeks of the term:

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Co. vs. Allegheny county; Watterson vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Co; Black et al. vs. Watt and Wilson; Miller vs. Love et al.; Harris et al. vs. Trout; McKee vs. Bidwell; McCloskey vs. Miller et et.; Weir et. al.'s appeal; Prince vs. Adams Express Co.; appeal by School Directors of Lower St. Clair township: School District, Ninth ward, Allegheny, vs. McClure township School District; McGinnis vs. the Commonwealth; Black vs. Barton (2 cases); Negley et al. vs. Lindsay, *In Re*, Wm. C. Barr, insolvent; McClurkan vs. Byers & Co, (4 cases); Hoffengarting vs Well & Co.; Blakely et al. vs Jennings & Co.; Gill et al. Reiter & Co., Morris et al. Wilson et al.; Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company vs. Rose; Faber vs. American Steel Company; Duncan vs. Tucker's Executors; Middlesworth's Administrators vs. Blackmore et al.; Rowand vs. Radcliffe; Seitz et ux Sharp et al.; Kirkpatrick and Lyon vs. Bonsall; Poor et al. vs. McClure; Myers vs. Robinson heirs; Haller vs. Tom perancesville and W. P. Savings Bank West Penn Railroad Company vs. Ankerman; Fleming vs. Nixon et al.; Little et al. Owens; McKinney vs. Fritz; Krugh vs. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company; Dickson et al vs. Williams et al.; Schell et al. vs. Stein; Ira B. McVay & Co. vs. Way.

DISTRICT COURT.—Shinn's executors vs. McKelvey; Anderson vs. Ward; Heck vs. West Penna. Railroad Co.; Aurick vs. same; Wacker vs. same; Piatowski vs. Loeb (two cases); Karns et al. vs. McKinney; Schenley and wife vs. Bracken; Hageman et al. vs. Rowland's heirs; Logue vs. Corbett; City of Pittsburgh vs. Cinley (two cases); Myers et al. vs. McCully; Fricke vs. Wood; Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co. vs. City of Pittsburgh; Sawyer vs. same; Butterfield's Appeal Allegheny City vs. Blair; Foster's Appeal: Monongahela Valley Coal Co. vs. Schmidt, Mueller, Stutz and Briker, one case against each; McAboy vs. Oil City, (five cases); West vs. Irwin; Lemon vs. Wray; Maloney's executors vs. Durning et ux.; Tindle's Appeal; Atkinson et al., vs. Coffin; Patterson vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.; Lorenzo et al., vs. Jancey, for use; Hays et al., vs. Briggs; Stevenson vs. Kirkpatrick; Spencer, McKay & Co. vs. Darlington; Leech vs. Robinson, McKee vs. Trimble's executors; Perry vs. Perry; McMarlin vs. English; Snodgrass vs. O'Neil; Edgwood Railroad Company's appeal; Dillinger, et al., vs. Milligan; Wilkins Township School District vs. Millis; Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Co., vs. Caldwell; Baum vs. Humphey; Poor & McKee vs. Reynolds; Cole et al. vs. Lacock; Peter et ux. vs. Ulmer et ux.; Ballantine vs. White; Caldwell vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railroad Co.; Real Estate Savings Bank vs. Linder; Bonsall vs. Byers & Co.

ORPHAN'S COURT.—Baird's Executor's Appeals; Patterson et al's appeal.

QUARTER SESSIONS COURT—Lewis et al's petition, *in re*, Main street, Sharpsburg; extension of Church avenue, Allegheny, (3 cases:) Hoag vs. Allegheny City; extension of Wese avenue, Allegheny, (1 cases)

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Lynch vs. the Commonwealth.

### WATER SPORTS.

**Boating Matters Hereabouts.**

Prof. Jimmy Hamill, of Yale College, arrived home yesterday morning, looking as hale and hearty as when he started for Europe to row with Kelly. He will at once begin training Billy Scharff.

Friday, at Philadelphia, there was a three-mile sculling match, for $200 a side, in which Mr. Frank Lenon, of this city, took the money. The course was on the Schuylkill, from Columbia bridge to the Falls and return. The contest was a very exciting one, the opponent of Lenon, Frank Donaldson, being right along side of him until on the home-stretch, when Lenon spurted splendidly, and came in half a length ahead, amid the most intense excitement, in 23 minutes and 38 seconds.

There will be two exciting contests on the lower Monongahela course, on Saturday next. These matches are to be between Snyder and Wright, for a purse of $300, and between Pat Louther and Nick Denmarsh, for a purse of $1,000.

The Fisher and Soho Clubs have made a match for $250 a side, to be rowed at McKeesport on Saturday, August 16th.

A race is talked of between Snyder, of the Beck Club, and McCloskey, of the Soho Club.

Among the pleasant incidents connected with the regatta, is the presentation, by the Cornell crew, of an elegant ice pitcher to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coulter, their trainer and cook. The pitcher bears the inscription: "Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coulter, we present this pitcher as a token of the crew, substitute and financial committee." On the base of the stand is inscribed: "Cornell University Crew, 1873."

### ANOTHER CASE OF POISONING.

**Smoked White Fish Again—The Meat Inspector Investigating.**

Saturday's POST stated that an entire household on Fourth avenue had been poisoned by eating smoked white fish. We learn that another family, named Gilchrist, residing on Mount Washington were poisoned on Friday by indulging in this noxious luxury for supper. Dr. Pollitt was called in, and after administering the necessary remedies, succeeded in neutralizing the effects of the poison.

On Saturday Mr. Lindsay, the Meat Inspector, visited the Fourth avenue boarding house, above referred to, and examined specimens of the tainted fish. He gave it as his opinion that creasote had been used by the packer to preserve the fish. This, in the absence of chemical analysis, is not at all improbable. Creasote is often called "flesh preserver, is a powerful irritant and, having the smell of smoke could not hence be readily distinguished when used in small quantities in preserving the smoked fish.

The Liberty street merchant, who sold the fish, voluntarily appeared before the Health Officer on Saturday, and stated his willingness to hand over his whole stock of that article. He was in entire ignorance of the tainted condition of the fish. Mr. Lindsay has been ordered to confiscate smoke white fish wherever found.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.

**Number, Rolling Stock, Tonnage Receipts and Expenditures—Capital Invested and Casualties—Interesting Statistics.**

In illustrating the vast railroad traffic for which our State has become justly famous, the following facts and figures will prove interesting:

There are 117 railroads operated in this State. The total capital paid in is $439,864,345 82. The funded debt is $325,413,597 66. The length of the main line of roads in Pennsylvania is 4,179 miles. There are 1,618 miles of double track, and 1,784 miles of siding. The total cost of roads and equipments was $824,395,134 45.

There are 3,720 engines, 1,558 first class passenger coaches, 250 second class cars, and 734 baggage and mail cars. The freight cars number 58,630, and the coal, ore, stone, and tank cars 64,638. The bridges number 2,623, of which 481 are iron, 1,774 wood, and 368 stone. Depots or stations, 1,899; tunnels, 51; engine houses and shops, 4 3. Length in miles laid with steel rails, 1,434. Value of real estate exclusive of roadway, $22,247,832.

The gross tonnage for the year 1872, was 75,687,726, of which 17,327,120 was through freight. Passengers carried, 35,170,294. Miles run—by passenger trains, 25,512,000; by freight trains, 58,391,626; by coal trains, 11,070,813. The tonnage carried embraced the following articles: Anthracite coal, 29,577,494 tons; bituminous coal, 12,670,496; petroleum and other oils, 2,768,638; pig iron, 1,634 691; railroad iron, 785,286; castings, etc., 911,611; iron and other ores, 3,999,558; lime, stone, slate, etc, 885,765; agricultural products, 5,258,299; merchandise and manufactures, 5,335,299; live stock, 2 282 486; lumber, 3,213,911, and other articles, 4 909 857 tons.

The total expenses of maintaining and operating road, repairing machinery, etc., for the year, were $86,295,900. The receipts were—passengers, $32,745,905 72; freight, $88 977,894 98; mail and express, $5,913,378; use of cars, $1,646,446 49; miscellaneous, $6,434,223 66—total $134,818,848 92.

The numbers of persons killed on the various roads were: Passengers, 33; employees, 254; others, 285—total, 572. The persons injured were: Passengers, 160; employees, 615; others, 213; total, 988.

The capital stock paid in, up to 1872, aggregated $439,864 345 82. The funded and floating debt is $342,076,170 75.

**Pierced With a Red Hot Iron Bar.**

An accident occurred at McKnight's Mill, corner of Fifteenth and Water streets, South Side, on Saturday morning, which will probably render the victim a cripple for life. The name of the injured man is Tony Kuntzler. At the time of the accident he was engaged in rolling iron, and in some manner his helper, while passing a bar of red hot iron through the rolls, stumbled forward and turned the direction of the bar, which passed through Kuntzler's leg, a short distance above the knee. The man dropped to the ground, shrieking in agony, and a sickening stench and smoke arose from the burning flesh. The iron was drawn from the flesh as quickly as possible, without the loss of a drop of blood, as the iron seared the blood vessels in its passage through the limb. The sufferings of Kuntzler are intense, and it will be a long time before he will be able to resume his occupation, and perhaps may be permanently disabled.

**The Cleveland Industrial Congress**

As there has been great interest taken in the proceedings of the Industrial Congress, held last week in Cleaveland, we publish a correct list of the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Robert Schilling, Ohio. Vice-presidents—Warrick J. Reed (colored), Virginia; Edward Suiggs, New York; Hugh McLaughlin, Illinois. Secretary—S. Keeffe, Pennsylvania. Treasurer and Financial Secretary J. A. Atkinson. Executive Committee—F. H. Bredecke, Indiana; L. M. Stanton, Ohio; R. Gault New York; W. T. Blaetherman, Missouri; Wm. Amison, Tennessee; T. B. Jones-Illinois; W. J. Reed, Virginia; J. A. Greener, Mississippi; P. McManus, Wisconsin;——Dugan, Kentucky; Thomas A. Armstrong, Penna.

**The Lightest Draft.**

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle, Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

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**Helmbold's Buchu,**

The only extract of that wonderful curative shrub that contains its full virtues, is still considered the true specific for Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Calculus, Dropsy, and those obscure diseases that undermine life and rob it of enjoyment. Dr. Helmbold, who spent a fortune in making his discovery known, has lived to see it endorsed by the physicians and people of two continents. Remember that it is Helmbold's Extract that cures when all others fail.

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The medical world has become divided into so many different cliques, isms and pathies, that our peculiar system of practice may need some explanation.

We treat all chronic diseases upon the most scientific principles of Urino-pathology and Rational medicine.

Our remedies are principally vegetable, discarding the use of Calomel or Mercury in any form.

Our mode of detecting diseases is by our chemical and microscopic examination of the urine. By these scientific investigations we are enabled to detect the most obscure diseases and to prescribe the remedies in accordance with the true nature of each partion or case.

Therefore we invite all those laboring under lingering diseases, who have failed to find cure, because perhaps their complaints were not properly understood, to send us a vial of urine for examination and have the necessary medicine sent them.

This can be done by express (not by mail.) Our remedies in this way are sent all over the United States. Our charge for examinations and medicines furnished ranges from three to ten dollars.

Write plain and give full name, age and residence of the patient, and the communication will be promptly attended to.

L. CLUSHUE, M. D
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**BECKWITH $20**

**PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,**

**ON 30 DAYS TRIAL,**

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NO TOILSOME TREAD OF THE TREADLE.

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DYSENTERY MIXTURE.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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**$50,000 00**

**N VALUABLE GIFTS**

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162 Regular Monthly

**GIFT ENTERPRISE**

**To be Drawn Monday, Aug. 11, 1873.**

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $5,000 IN GOLD
One Prize $5,000 in Silver.

Two prizes $1,000 each in GREENBACKS.
Two prizes 500
Five prizes 100

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each; one horse and buggy, worth $600 each; one fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $500 each; five family Sewing Machines worth $100 each; 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each, Chains, Silverware Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Anna Maria Larimer (widow of L. McCoy Larimer, deceased, formerly of Holmes county, Ohio), late of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same to

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50,000 NUMBERS.
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5,890 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

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| 1 prize of | $50,000 | 500 prizes of | $ 100 |
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| 1 prize of | 10,000 | 9 prizes of | 500 |
| 1 prize of | 7,500 | 9 prizes of | 300 |
| 4 prizes of | 5,000 | 9 prizes of | 200 |
| 4 prizes of | 2,500 | 36 prizes of | 100 |
| 20 prizes of | 1,000 | 36 prizes of | 50 |
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Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

☞Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

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Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 48 Park Place, New York.

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It promotes the GROWTH, Preserves the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the

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# FOREIGN.

## THE CHOLERA IN VIENNA.

### SPAIN.

**Reported Capture of Estella Confirmed.**

MADRID, July 17.—The report of the capture of Estella by the Carlists is confirmed. Contreras has levied a forced loan of $80,000 on the citizens of Carthage. The Carlists are marching on Logrono.

**Another Outbreak Apprehended.**

The International Society of Barcelona has dissolved. The authorities are apprehensive of an outbreak at Valencia, and the commander of the garrison there has been ordered to use every measure of precaution to maintain order.

**Operations of the Carlists.**

BAYONNE, July 17.—The Carlists declare that all arms and ammunition shipped for them had been safely landed on the coast of Biscay. Colonel Alzpurna has taken command of a force which was formerly led by the Cure, of Santa Cruz, and which now numbers one thousand men. Lezzarago, with four thousand well disciplined infantry and some cavalry and artillery, is operating in Guipuzcoa. The Carlists, after capturing a company of carbineers near Puerte La Reina, occupied that town, and are reported crossing the Ebro at all points, and are recruiting, foraging and levying requisitions in the province of Burgos. It is said the Spanish Government intends to form a recruiting camp near Derida. Also that the Republican troops have received orders to shoot all priests taken with arms in their hands. The priests are endeavoring to bring about a fusion of Alfonzoists and Carlists.

**A Proclamation.**

Don Carlos has issued an order that the Cure of Santa Cruz be treated as a rebel.

**Don Carlos Enters Spain—He is Received With Great Enthusiasm.**

BAYONNE, July 17.—A *Herald* special from Zugarramurdy has the following: At ten o'clock, Wednesday morning, Don Carlos entered Spain amidst indescribable enthusiasm. Starting from Pau and Bayonne, he reached Ustaritz at five in the morning on horseback, accompanied by two French Legitimatists, one Carlist officer and four correspondents, and left immediately for the Spanish frontier. The party wore no arms or uniforms, all being in citizens' clothes, and carrying foreign passports, but not a single gendarme was encountered. A halt was made at a small inn on the Spanish side of the line, near the foot of the Pena Plata.

**A Severe Engagement—The Carlists Defeated.**

LONDON, July 19.—A special edition of the daily *News* announces that a large Carlist force has been defeated by the Government troops at Igualada, in the province of Barcelona, after a battle of eighteen hours, during which time the town was frequently taken and retaken by the opposing forces. A number of dead and wounded were left upon the field, so large that all the vehicles of every kind in the town were pressed into service for their removal.

**The New Ministry.**

MADRID, July 19.—The new Ministry is constructed as follows: N. Salmeron, President; Fernando Gonzales, Minister of State and Finance; Berges, Justice; Maisonave, Interior; Gonzales, War, Oviedo, Marine; Palanca, Colonies.

**Brief Notes.**

The budget of the Committee fixes the maximum pension to be paid retired naval officers at eight hundred dollars per annum.

General Loganero has resigned the command of the Republican forces in the province of Biscay.

The Carlists have been repulsed before the town of Estella. It is reported that Don Carlos has ordered his forces not to interfere with communications on the line of the Northern Railroad.

A telegram from Barcelona announces that the workmen who left the factories have returned to their employments.

The Captain-General of Barcelona has authorized the citizens to organize for protection against the operations of the International Society.

**Don Carlos Marching on Bilboa.**

Don Carlos, with ten thousand men, is marching on the City of Bilboa. He has ordered his agents to purchase torpedoes, with which to close the port when captured.

**Debate on the New Constitution.**

In the Cortes to-night the debate was opened on the new Constitution, which consists of one hundred and one clauses. Senors Rio, Rosas, Poncro and Robeldo made speeches against it. It is reported the discussion will continue several days.

**Provinces Proclaimed as Independent Cantons.**

The Provinces of Andalusia, Mercia, Valencia and Catalonia, have proclaimed themselves independent Cantons, in anticipation of the adoption of the new Federal Constitution. Declarations of independence were issued at Seville, Cadez and Barcelona.

A Republican volunteer has shut himself in a powder magazine at Estella, and threatens to blow it up rather than to surrender to the Carlists.

**Whereabouts of the Insurgent Chief.**

Don Carlos is at Grerieta, in Navarre, about twenty miles north of Pamplona.

The fighting was resumed on Friday at Igualada. The Carlists had entrenched themselves in the suburbs and expected the town to surrender unless speedily relieved.

**The Battle at Igualada.**

LONDON, July 20—A *Herald* special says: Reports regarding the battle at Igualada on Friday vary greatly according as they come from Madrid and the government sources, or by Carlist channels through Perpignan. All agree that the place was attacked by the united Carlists columns under Prince Alphouse, and that there was desperate fighting for eighteen hours. One part of the population assisted in defence and the other part sympathized with the Carlists. Madrid reports state results both ways, but a circumstantial account by way of Perpignan says the place was captured by the Carlists, with one thousand prisoners.

**Policy of the New President.**

President Salmeron made a statement of his policy, which, he said, would be in favor of a Federal Republic, and in no way reactionary. He regretted the revolutionary declarations of the Cantons, and declared it would be the Government's duty to suppress demagogues, as well as Carlists. Senor Castelar will probably be elected President of the Cortes, although Gil Devez is put forward as a candidate of the new Government. It is reported that the Radicals will support the Republican policy of the order. The troops of the garrison serenaded Gen. Gonzalez last night. A deputation, consisting of a member of the Cortes, Generals and other officers of the army and the Government, waited upon him, and congratulated him on his remaining in office. The civil guard is to be increased to forty thousand men.

**Capture of Igualada.**

PERPIGNAN, July 20.—Carlists have captured Igualada, with one hundred and fifty prisoners.

### ENGLAND.

**A Bishop Thrown from a Horse and Killed.**

LONDON, July 20.—Samuel Wilberfarce, D. D. Bishop of Winchester, fell from his horse yesterday and was killed. He was riding with the Earl of Granville from Leatherhead to Lord Glower's country seat where Gladstone awaited him. The horse was going at full speed at the time the Bishop fell. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous.

**Reception of the Diplomatic Body at Pekin by the Emperor.**

LONDON, July 18.—Details are received of the audience granted by the Emperor of China on June 29th to the Diplomatic body at Pekin. Although no notice was given of the ceremony, the streets around the Imperial palace, were crowded with people from all parts of the city to witness the arrival and departure of foreign ministers. The Ambassador of Japan was received first, and had a separate interview. When he had retired, the Ministers of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands entered his presence in a body. M. DeVlangali, the Russian Minister, and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps read the address to the Emperor in French, which M. Bismark, the Interpreter of the German Legation repeated in Chinese. Each Minister then deposited his credentials on the table in front of the throne. When the ceremony was concluded, the Emperor delivered in the Manchee dialect his reply to the address. Prince Kong kneeling interpreted the Emperor's words in Chinese. Eight hundred Mandarians in splendid costumes were present. At the close of the audience, the foreign Ministers were escorted to their chairs with great ceremony by members of the Bung li Yamen. M. De Geoffrey, Minister of France, had an interview with the Emperor at a later hour of the day, and presented a letter of his government in regard to the Tientsin massacre.

The Pekin *Gazette* says the wording of the Imperial edict, according to the audience, is considered insulting.

**The Civil Service Estimates.**

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Rylands gave notice that when civil service estimates came up for consideration, he should move to throw out the appropriation for building a house for the British Legation at Washington.

**The Coming Royal Marriage.**

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has given her consent to the marriage of Prince Alfred and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna.

**The Question of International Arbitration.**

LONDON, July 17.—The House of Commons this evening, R. T. Hon. Lord Otha Fitzgerald, a member from Kildare county, produced and had read the Queen's reply to the address of the Commons on the subject of International Arbitration as follows:

I have received the address of my Commons praying that I would be graciously pleased to instruct my principal secretary to enter into a communication with foreign powers with a view to further improve international law, and establish a general and permanent system of arbitration. I am sensible of the force of the philanthropic motives dictating that address. I have at all times desired to extend the practice of closing international controversies by their submission to impartial friends, and to encourage the establishment of rules intended for the equal benefit of all. I shall continue to pursue a similar course with due regard to the time and opportunity whenever it is likely to be attended with advantage. The House received the document with hearty cheers.

### CUBA.

**Aid Promised the Insurgents From Peru and Mexico.**

NEW YORK, July 19.—General Quesado, brother-in-law of President Cespedes, and confidential agent of the Cuban Republic, arrived here yesterday, bearing dispatches to the Columbian Minister at Washington concerning Cuban independence. He states that fifteen hundred troops have been promised from Mexico, and that Peru will probably soon render assistance. Arrangements are being made for holding at Washington a conference of representatives from all the South American Republics to promote Cuban independence.

### AUSTRIA.

**Progress of the Cholera in Vienna**

LONDON, July 19.—Private advices from Vienna dated the 17th, state that up to that time there had been sixty-one cases of cholera reported, of which forty-two were fatal. In a single hotel, where forty-two persons were attacked with the symptoms of cholera, six died. The hotel was closed.

### HAVANA.

**The Chinese Dissatisfied.**

HAVANA, July 20.—Chinese laborers on the estates are getting dissatisfied with being paid in paper currency. They contracted for their wages to be paid in silver, and unless planters fulfill the agreement disturbances will likely occur.

### FRANCE.

**The Shah's Departure.**

PARIS, July 19.—The Shah of Persia and suite left Paris to-day on a special train for Geneva.

# AQUATIC.

## THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

NEW YORK, uly 17.—Dispatches from Springfield say that the starting barges have been placed in position for the University race to-day. They comprise every variety of small boat known to watermen—skiffs, scows, everything short of dry goods boxes. The positions drawn are as follows by the University crews: First, Amherst; second, Agricultural; third, Yale; fourth, Harvard; fifth, Columbia; sixth, Wesleyan; seventh, Williams; eighth, Dartmouth; ninth, Trinity; tenth, Bowdoin; eleventh, Cornell. Freshmen Crews—Third, Amherst; fifth, Yale; seventh, Harvard. The first position is 100 feet from the west shore, all others seventy feet apart, and last 200 feet from the east shore. Any crew not in line within thirty minutes after the gun is fired will be ruled out of the race. The Harvards have had their usual good luck in drawing for the best position for the start; still it is admitted that their crew, the Agriculturals, Dartmouths and Cornells, stand an equal chance in the race. It is a little remarkable that four of the crack crews, Amherst, Agricultural, Yale and Howard, are by lot to row side by side.

Rapollo, of the Columbia, is so far recovered that his physician thinks he may row, as he is determined to do. The Yale Freshmen stroke cannot pull on account of an abcess on his hand. Wood will pull stroke. Williams is unfortunate to be last. Barnhart is completely incapacitated, and Adams, of the Sophomore, who has had but a few days experience, takes his place, and will doubtless pull in the race. The Wesleyan crew is in splendid physical condition. Among the many private bets was an even bet of $50 on the Harvard, Agricultural and Cornell, against the field; $20 to $10 that Harvard wins over all; $25 to $15 that Harvard beats Bowdoin; $30 to $30 that the Agriculturals beat the Bowdoins. The Wesleyans, who all along have been pretending that they expected to come out last, are now offering to make even bets against any other crew.

**Further Particulars.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.—The regatta to-day was a success in every detail. The weather was cool, and although it sprinkled occasionally, things generally were conducive to sustaining the good humor of the large crowds that flocked by rail and carriage to the scene of the contest on the Connecticut, five miles south of the city. The water was as smooth as could be desired, and there was nothing that the most fastidious oarsmen could object to in any respect.

**The Freshman Race.**

timed to begin at three o'clock, did not come off till seventeen minutes past four, when a successful start was made. Harvard took the lead, but she was soon left in the lurch by Yale and Amherst, and the Yale finally passed the stake boat ahead, gaining the race in seventeen minutes fifty-three seconds; Amherst coming next in eighteen minutes thirty-four and a half seconds, and Harvard bringing up the rear in twenty-three minutes and twenty-four seconds. The start in

**The University Race**

was made at about six o'clock.

It was a hotly contested affair, and it at first appeared that Harvard had won, and by mistake the colors were adjudged to her. The error soon became evident, however, and the Yale was finally pronounced winner. The time of the Yale was 16 min. and 59 sec.; Wesleyan, 17 min. and 1 sec.; Harvard, 17 min. and 11 sec.; Dartmouth, 17 min. and 27¼ sec.; Amherst, 17 min. and 32 sec.; Columbia, 17 min. and 53¾ sec.; Bowdoin, 18 min. and 7¾ sec.; Massachusetts Agricultural, 18 min. and 19¼ sec.; Cornel, 18 min. and 24 sec.; Trinity, 18 min. and 12 sec.; Williams 19 min. and 25½ sec.

### INDIANA.

**The Cholera at Mt. Vernon.**

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 20.—A *Journal* special from Mt. Vernon states, that there is little signs of cholera symptoms since yesterday. Several new cases have been reported and six deaths occurred. More than one half the population have left town; many hundreds of them are returning but others are now preparing to leave. No pretensions to business has been made for several days and the city has a deserted and gloomy appearance. Physicians have arrived from several of the surrounding towns and are rendering all the assistance in their power. Among the deaths to-day were Dr. Matzdorff, a young German physician of much promise, who has since the appearance of the epidemic been most active in his efforts in behalf of the sick and dying and John Woody and two daughters. The latter were the last but one of a family of ten who have within the week been cut down by the terrible disease. It has occurred in three distinct cases that four deaths have occurred in a single family, in one instance leaving but one living, but there has been no case equal in sadness to this one.

An appeal has been made for physicians and nurses for those already here are worked down. The work of disinfecting is still in progress. During the last week six deaths from cholera occurred in Evansville, and two new cases were reported to-day but no deaths.

### KENTUCKY.

**The Railway Land Suit.**

PARSONS, Ky., July 19.—In the case of the land case between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and Texas, Kansas, and Pacific Road, Judge Carfield, of the Davis county Court, decided that the lands on the central belong to the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Company. This case has involved the title to nearly one hundred thousand acres of the best lands in Kansas, and are worth at least eight hundred thousand dollars.

### WHEELING.

**Opinion in the Penitentiary Case.**

WHEELING, July 19.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of this State decided the penitentiary case to-day, in favor of Bridges, the claimant, under the authority of the Board of Public Works, and over Shallcross, who held the position under the appointment of Governor Jacobs. The court was unanimous in the opinion delivered by Judge Haymond.

# NEW YORK.

## HEAVY DEFALCATIONS.

### SUSPENSION OF A TRUST COMPANY.

**Suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company—Heavy Defalcations of the Late President.**

NEW YORK, July 19.—This morning the Brooklyn Trust Company, of which Ethelbert S. Mills, who was drowned on Tuesday last at Coney Island, was President, suspended payment. It was discovered that Mills had overdrawn his account about $150,000, and it is said that the account of Thomas S. Rodman, the Secretary, is short $34,000. For the latter amount the Company holds collaterals, but whether they are good or not remains to be determined. The defalcation was not definitely ascertained until yesterday, when it was brought to light by an investigation instituted by the Directors. Not only did they find that Mills had overdrawn his personal account, but they also discovered that he had taken worthless securities for the sum of $300,000, so that altogether there was an inroad of $450,000 made upon the capital stock of the Company. The securities in question are from the State of Georgia and New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad. On the former Mills had loaned $150,000 upon $200,000 of Bullock's bonds, which, it is claimed, were illegally issued, and the interest on which the present authorities decline to pay. Whether the Railroad bonds will ever become worth much is a question.

In the meantime, the simple facts are: While the capital stock is $500,000, there are over $300,000 in unavailable bonds. The deposits on hand last evening were about $2,300,000, of which about $450,000 belonged to the city, $68,000 to the county, and $400,000 to Mr. Stillman, of the firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons, of this city. Stillman represents as a depositor several trusts, among them the funds of one or two collapsed Insurance Companies, for which he was Receiver. Eight Directors make a statement to the public that they believe it entirely possible for the Company to continue business in a few days, and that depositors will lose nothing. Daniel Chauncey has been appointed Receiver.

**The President Believed to Have Committed Suicide.**

The *Union* says: Since recent developments in regard to the affairs of the Bank, many persons, who first believed Mills met an accidental death, incline to the opinion that he committed suicide, rather than face the exposure which he saw was inevitable.

The *Telegram* has the following: This morning a *Telegram* reporter was informed that further investigations of the Committee to-day reveal the fact that both the capital and surplus of the Company, the former $500,000 and the latter $150,000, have been almost obliterated, and that the losses of the Company by the defalcation of the President and his debts exceed $600,000.

The belief that Mr. Mills, ate president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, committed suicide, is becoming quite general. It is said that on the day before his death, some of the directors of the bank informed him that the examination of his accounts would be commenced next day. On Monday afternoon, Mills obtained a full settlement of his land agent, and deposited a check which he received from the latter in the Nassau Bank, to his wife's credit. After this transaction, he settled the account of his butcher and baker, which were usually paid at the end of each month. If well authenticated rumors circulated last evening are to be accepted, Mills' conduct at Coney Island, during the last night of his life, gives material support to the suicide theory. It is stated that he did not retire to his bed room until a very late hour, and next morning it was found that his bed had not been slept in at the time of his death. These facts were studiously concealed, but yesterday those in possession of them concluded that further secrecy was useless.

It is said in Brooklyn to-day that an examination of the books of the bank, as far as presented last night, develops the loss of $800,000. It was threatened last night that a warrant would be issued for the arrest of Secretary Rodman, who continued to countersign Mills' checks, although he knew that his account was heavily overdrawn.

**The Corner in Erie—How it was Brought About.**

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Post*, in the latest edition, contradicts its statement made earlier in the day that Drew manipulated the corner in Erie and says: It is very well understood that nearly all the stock is held in Europe, principally in London. Since the recent election, there has been a disposition to sell stock on the part of the English holders, and they have, the price being higher here than in London, sent over orders to sell in this market. Their brokers have executed their orders, selling in advance of the arrival of the stock, and trusting to their ability to borrow it for deliveries from day to day. The result is that those German banking firms who held Erie here availed themselves of the situation, and refused to lend their stock, or to sell it, except at high prices. They have the power, and probably will keep the corner up until the steamers arrive, having on board the Erie stock recently shipped here from London.

**Bank Statement.**

Loans, increase $1,703,600; specie, decrease $2,384,400; legal tenders, increase $542,600; deposits, increase 1,289,500; circulation, decrease 10,300; loss in reserve, $2,101,600.

**The Late Mrs. Brooker Supposed to Have Been Poisoned.**

Last Thursday the parents of Utica V. Broker called on a lawyer and said they had reason to believe that their daughter, who died July 9th, had been poisoned, and that they suspected a physician who attended her of being guilty of the alleged murder, with the knowledge and connivance of Col. Blood. Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin stated that the circumstances of their sister's death were suspicious, but refused to join in the history of the poisoning. The lawyer declined to institute inquiry before the Grand Jury.

**Card from the Umpire of the Late Race.**

John C. Babcock, umpire of the late College regatta at Springfield, publishes a card in which he says: It is proper that the public should be informed of certain facts which will explain the confusion that resulted in determining the actual winners. The score, or finishing line, instead of being located at right angles with the river banks, as it should have been, by carelessness or stupidity on the part of those who located it, placed diagonally, the eastern end of the line being some 150 yards lower down the river than the easterly end where the judges were requested by the umpire to station themselves. By this arrangement the boats arriving at the easterly end of the line, which was some two thousand feet long, rowed a proportionally longer course than those coming in on the westerly shore. Had the line been located properly at right angles with the course of the boats, the result of the race would have been entirely different and the race decided on the merits of the crews, instead of chance in the position of crossing a line, no points of which were equi-distant from the start. The staking out of the course or the changing of the same was wholly with the regatta committee, and not within the province of the umpire, who supposed it to be correct. The reports of the eleven judges elected to serve at the score, will be received in a few days, and the position of the seven boats not placed, will then be announced.

### MONTREAL.

**Destructive Fire.**

MONTREAL, July 20.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the boiler room of Larivierre's planing mill, on St. Antoine street, and in less than five minutes the whole building was in flames. The fire brigade was promptly on the spot, but owing to an insufficient pressure of water were unable to prevent the fire from spreading to surrounding buildings. Two hours later the entire block, bounded by St Antoine, Bonaventure, Margaret and Inspector streets was one mass of flames. At seven o'clock the fire was under control, but even to-day it was burning brightly in the centre of the block.

Altogether about twenty buildings were destroyed among which were Larivierre's carriage factory, and planing mill, and Fitz Bakery. Eighteen families were rendered homeless. The total loss is estimated at $150,000. Larivierre's loss is about $80,000 on which there is no insurance. Fitz Bakery was partially insured. The dwellings destroyed were insured to probably the full value.

### TEXAS.

**The Arson Case.**

GALVESTON, July 19.—The great arson case is being tried before Recorder Collier to-day. A man calling himself Thomas Coran, and hailing from New Orleans, has been arrested by special detective McCormick, as the ring leader; he has implicated some half a dozen members of the fire department and police force.

**Schooner Ashore.**

The schooner Pasline, with a cargo of shingles and dressed lumber, from New Orleans to Indianola, went ashore on Galveston Island, in the storm of the 17th instant, having lost her deck load and rudder.

**A Large Fire.**

A fire at Hearne, yesterday, destroyed property valued at $40,000. The sufferers are J. M. Bibb, S. W. Hearne & Co., M. Lavine Lewis, S. D. Porter, Charles Kraft, M. Loeb & Co., Charles Johnson, Jacob Mowery, and Barney Dolan. Hearne & Co. lost everything.

### ST. LOUIS.

**A Temporary Injunction Granted Restraining the Sale of a Railroad.**

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—A letter from Judge Dellin, of the United States Circuit Court, sitting in Chamber at Davenport, Iowa, received here to-day, stated he has granted a temporary injunction in the case of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company against Governor Woodson, of this State, restraining that official from selling or offering for sale the St. Louis Pacific Railroad to satisfy an alleged balance on the State lien, amounting to about eight million dollars.

**The Mortuary Report.**

The mortuary report of this week covers the number of deaths as one hundred and ninety-one, being fifty more than last week. Of this number fourteen are reported as cholera, sixty-nine cholera morbus, and one hundred and thirty-three were under five years of age.

### IOWA.

**Election of Delegates to the State Anti-Monopoly Convention.**

CHICAGO, July 20.—At Fort Dodge, Iowa, yesterday, a county Convention was held to elect delegates to the State Anti-Monopoly Convention, to be held at Des Moines, August 13. About three hundred farmers were present. Resolutions were adopted denouncing monopolies of all kinds, and politicians and official corruption, also demanding revisions and reduction of the tariff, and declaring that both political parties have failed to satisfy the honest sense of the people, and have forfeited their title to the respect and confidence of honorable citizens, and that they turn their backs upon both without fear and without remorse.

### TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

The Fall River Mills located in Boston will be closed for two weeks commencing in August, second.

Several important tax records in Brooklyn are missing, and are believed to have been removed by some of the late Ring to cover up former irregularities.

D. Chauncey has been appointed receiver of the Brooklyn Trust Company. Some of the Directors state that the deposits will be paid in full, and probably something be left for the stockholders.

Postmaster General Cresswell has ordered the establishment of the free delivery system at Grand Rapids Michigan, and Bloomington, Ill., with five carriers in the former place and three in the latter at a salary of $600.

A Game of Base Ball in New York for the benefit of the late Mr. Keeley, an attache of the *Herald* was played on Saturday between the Mutuals and Atlantics. The two nines changed catcher and pitcher for the occasion. The Atlantics won by a score of nine to six.

The Light House Board gives notice that the Detroit River Railroad and Bridge Company has been required to maintain throughout each night hereafter during the season of navigation a system of lights to mark the draw in their bridge over the channel between Benton and Grosse Island, Michigan, known as the American Channel.

# REMARKABLE INTERVIEW.

## RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN GERMANY.

### Bismarck Wishes to Crush Rome, That He Might Crush Christianity.

### NOT PARTIAL TO PROTESTANTISM

NEW YORK, July 18.—A correspondent of the *World*, under date of Berlin, June 29th, makes public a most remarkable conversation with Prince Bismarck, in which the Prince, after giving expression to his weariness of spirit, is made to say: "The truth is, there are not half a dozen men in Germany on our side; I mean who clearly comprehend the real meaning of the conflict in which we are engaged, and in which, notwithstanding our success thus far, I now believe we shall be beaten. The Emperor does not understand it, and if he did he would change sides in a moment. The Crown Prince perhaps does understand it, but he will put himself on the other side, if indeed he is not already there. The fight is

**The Empire Against the Church.**

Its fight is of the State, Empire, Monarchy or Republic against God, and in this fight the State will get the worst of it, unless it succeeds in destroying the idea of God and placing itself in His place. Men say they must have something to worship. Well, then, let them worship the State; let it be all in all; let it take the place of family as well as of the Deity. Let it be the Deity. In two generations, if we had the field wholly to ourselves, we could so celebrate the idea of God and of the imaginary rights bestowed on man by Him as their Creator, that the substitution of the State, in his place would be effected, and the State as in Pagan Rome be all in all." The correspondent, giving in his own language the spirit of the continued conversation with Bismarck, says the seminal idea of the whole was that the aspiration for liberty grew out of the belief in God that it would be impossible to make a perfectly subservient people out of the men imbued with the dogmas of Christianity, and that while

**All Forms of Christianity Were Alike Fallacious,**

he carried to war against none but that of the Roman Catholic Church, for the reason that it alone was formidable. He said: "Nothing has amused me more than the praises which I have received from the Protestant Christians of England and America. I have wished to crush Rome that I might crush Christianity. They praise me for my services in the cause of what they call reformed Christianity. If anything could console me for the chagrin which I foresee I am to endure for some time to come, it would be to witness the amazement of these good friends of mine when they understand the truth. But understand it they never will."

**Captain Jack's Cave,**

The Boston *Transcript* publishes an extract from a private letter giving an account of the first visit of a white man to Captain Jack's cave:

"I directed Bogus Charley to take the lead to the famous caves which no white man had ever visited, and to see which was the object of my expedition. Bogus was in doubt whether he could find the trail, it had been so long since he was there—some two years. But I told him to make the trail, and we started off in single file, Bogus on the lead, then myself C., J. and the enlisted men. I had a carbine, C. and J. pistols, and the soldiers Springfield breech-loaders; Charley had no weapons, so if he meant treachery he would be the first victim. It was intensely hot, and after tumbling and scrambling over rocks for four hours, Charley came to a halt, saying he had lost the trail. I ordered a rest of a few minutes, and then told Charley to try again.

"We were then almost to the middle of the lava beds, which were from twenty to twenty-five miles long by from seven to nine miles wide—that is to say, we were about four miles from our starting-point in a straight line, though we had traveled about seven. In about half an hour Charley, as he raised a crest, discovered a juniper tree, which was the mark he had been looking out for, and informed me that the caves were within three hundred yards of that tree, which latter was distant from us about five hundred yards. We made the last quarter-stretch in a hurry, and sure enough there was a cave. Charley descended first, and then turned to me, as I began to descend, and said, 'Leave your gun.'

"I gave my carbine to one of the men, and descended about thirty feet. Charley and I proceeded to the mouth of a cavern, and as I went Charley said, "You first white man ever come here.' I entered the first cave, which I found to be three hundred feet long by forty-five feet wide and thirty to thirty-five feet high, lighted from the top by two holes in the roof extending to the surface of the ground; there were side galleries and tunnels running from the floor to the outside surface of the ground in all directions. Eagle nests adorned the ceilings, and mountain sheep tracks dotted the dust which lay several inches thick on the bottom of the cave. Stalactites hung on the sides. This was the first cave and the largest. After passing through this, we came into daylight again, into another crater, on the opposite side of which was a hole large enough for a man to conveniently enter. Charley went in first, and finding it dark, we got some sage brush to burn for light. As we had no means of keeping a light, and the bottom of cave No. 2 was strewn with large rocks, difficult to climb over and among, we went as far as we could and then turned back. The third cave was opposite to the entrance to No. 1, and upon examination presented the same features as the others. The first cave entered was the largest. We then turned our faces lakeward, found our traps unmolested during our absence, and had dinner."

**A Serious Joke.**

At a private party recently held in this city, a boy thoughtlessly drew a chair away from a corpulent gentleman who was about to seat himself, thereby letting him down on the floor in a very unpleasant manner. A merry laugh greeted the unfortunate victim when the "joke" was discovered, which, however, was soon changed into a murmer of regret when it was found that the gentleman was unable to rise. He was assisted into an adjoining room, where a physician, who was one of the guests, ascertained that the force of the fall had created a rupture, the effect of which will be felt through life.—*Detroit Free Press*, 13th.

# FOREIGN.

## THE SITUATION IN SPAIN

### HAVANA.

**The Recent Naval Trouble.**

NEW YORK, July 23.—American Consul Therrington, at Aspinwall, in response to a query from Commander Reed, said the Virginius had a right to fly the American flag, quoting as a precedent the action of Minister Hurlburt in April, 1872, when the latter requested the Kansas to then escort the Virginius from the harbor of Aspinwall. On the 29th of June Captain Reckendorff, of the Canandaigua, which had just arrived, ordered the Kansas to escort the Virginius from the harbor, which was done—the Bazan making no demonstrations, but Commander Autran denounced the Virginius as a pirate and has officially informed his government of the affair. The action of the American fleet is endorsed by Secretary Robeson.

The correspondence is published covering the recent action of the American Consul, the American commander of the gunboat Kansas, and the Spanish commander, Autran, of the Spanish gunboat Bazan, in regard to the sailing of the steamer Virginius from Aspinwall under the escort of the gunboat Kansas. Commodore Autran claimed that the Virginius, by landing arms and ammunition on the Island of Cuba for the Insurgents had laid their vessel liable to capture by the Spanish authorities at any time after the commission of such alleged violation of the International laws, but Commander Reed, of the Kansas, held that the running of a blockade only laid the vessel liable to capture when in the act, and that the penalty of such act should not follow escape.

### SPAIN.

**How to Quell the Insurrection.**

MADRID, July 23.—A meeting attended by all the members of the Cabinet and a large majority of the Cortes, was held last evening at the War Office to discuss the measures necessary to secure the overthrow of the insurrection parties in the country.

**The Demand of the Carlists to be Recognized Refused.**

The Carlists have made a formal demand of France for the recognition of their rights as belligerents. The French government has refused, and declares that it will remain perfectly neutral. In accordance with this policy, it has forbidden Spanish Republicans from sending succor to Puecerda by way of Port Vendres, a French town on the Mediterranean.

**Extraordinary War Taxes to be Imposed.**

The Cortes has approved the bill providing for the imposition of extraordinary war taxes. Persons known to be in sympathy with the Carlists are to be taxed heavier than the loyal population.

**A Manifesto.**

A minority of the Cortes has issued a manifesto condemning the policy of the Government.

**The Reserves to be Called Out.**

President Salmanca held a council of war with the Generals to-day. He was advised to summon immediately into active service 90,000 men of the reserves. The civil governments of Seville and Albacete have been dismissed and replaced by special delegates. Gen. Martinez has superceded Gen. Valevole as Captain General at Valencia. The inhabitants of Utrera have defeated and taken two guns from an insurgent column which marched out of Seville to Sury. As the insurgent iron clad Vittona was sailing from Alicante, a German Frigate, which was lying in the Harbor got up steam and followed her out by orders received from German Legation at Madrid.

**The Remains of General Cabrinetz**

BARCELONA, July 23.—The remains of General Cabrinetz, who was killed in an engagement near Ripoll, between the Republicans and Carlists will be brought to this city. Fearing disturbances in consequences of the issue of a proclamation of Independence many respectable inhabitants are leaving the city. A Colonel of the civil guards here has deserted and joined the Carlists.

**Strength of the Carlists.**

BAYONNE, July 23.—The Carlists claim that their effective force in Spain now numbers about 30,000 men. They have disembarked a large quantity of arms and ammunition from England at Requito.

### AUSTRIA.

**Opinion of Emperor Joseph on the American Department at the Exposition.**

NEW YORK, July 23.—A dispatch from Vienna gives an account of a visit made yesterday by the Emperor of Austria to the American Department of the Exposition. After a close and careful examination of many articles on exhibition, the Emperor said: "For improvements in inventions and new inventions since the last Exposition America is without comparison in the entire building. America makes here a more varied, instructive and interesting display than it has shown in any previous foreign exhibition; beyond that the most noticeable feature in your display of industry and art, is the constant evidence which it affords that the artificers are thinking men, and that your labor seems inspired by constant and active intelligence." The Emperor then promised to give another day to an inspection of the agricultural implements in the American department, and retired.

**A Significant Visit.**

VIENNA, July 23.—The Emperor of Austria will go to St. Petersburgh in autumn. The visit is regarded by the press as of deep political significance.

### ENGLAND.

**The Weather.**

LONDON, July 23.—The weather continues very hot. At 12:30 this afternoon the thermometer stood at eighty-five.

**A Severe Storm.**

A severe thunder storm, accompanied by sharp lightning, swept over Lancashire yesterday, damaging the crops and killing several persons.

**Officers Entertained.**

The officers of the United States steamer Congress, which arrived in Clyde on Friday last, were entertained yesterday by the Provost of Glasgow.

### FRANCE.

**Evacuation of More Towns by the German Troops.**

PARIS, July 23.—It is officially announced to-day that the fortified town of Mezieres, capital of the Department of Ardennes, and the town of Charleville, on the opposite side of the river Meuze, were evacuated last night by the German forces which have occupied them since the conclusion of the war. The staff of General Manteuffal, commander of the army of occupation, will remain at Nancy for a short time, after its departure from that city. Verdum district will be the only French territory occupied by the German troops.

**A Permanent Committee to Sit During the Recess of the Assembly.**

VERSAILLES, July 23.—The assembly this afternoon, after a most excited and tumultuous debate, adopted the bill empowering a permanent committee, which sits during the recess, to prosecute insultors of the assembly. M. Ernaul, in the course of a vigorous speech denounced the dictatorship as daughters of license, and declared that tyrannical republics were sure to beget Czars.

### MEXICO.

**Defeat of the Revolutionists in the State of Jalisco.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—An official telegraph from General Ceballas to the military commander of this city, dated at Tepecan, the 17th inst., announces the complete defeat of the Revolutionists in the State of Jalisco, and the capture of the leader of the famous Chieftain Lasada, who has, for the last fifteen years, refused to submit to the authority of the Federal Government and has headed a band of malcontents in armed hostility nearly all that time.

## Farm Notes.

CATERPILLARS—HOW TO DESTROY THEM.

A correspondent says: The season for that dreadful pest—the orchard caterpillar—being at hand, and many farmers knowing of no cheap and easy method of their destruction, I offer the following plan, that I have used on a couple of orchards of several hundred trees, at comparatively no cost, and very light labor:

Take a common water bucket full of water, make it very strong and with common lye soft soap, that nearly every family has; then add a lump of unslacked lime about as large as a hen's egg, and your preparation is complete. Apply with a rag tied on a stick, or a pole long enough to reach all the webs in the tree. Swab the nest well and your work is completed; it is instant death to every caterpillar that is wet with the mixture. One bucket of the mixture will destroy from one to three hundred nests, owing to the size and age.

QUINSY IN SWINE.

A correspondent of the Iowa Homestead who says he has treated three cases of quinsy in swine in the last eighteen months, who has had the disease himself, says:—"I think when I see a hog suffering with the quinsy that I understand the pain, and where and how. But the treatment is what you want. This is what I did. I poured turpentine all over the throat and sides of the neck first, wet it well, then put a plaster of tar over as I did the turpentine and in one hour the hogs that I have treated thus were well. I would advise a change of food, when the animal gets off the feed or loses his appetite." He thinks it is caused by sudden cold settling in the throat.

TO KEEP HAMS.

After the meat has been well cured by pickle and smoke, take some clean ashes from bits of coal; moisten them with a little water so that they will form a paste, or else just wet the hams a little and rub on the dry ashes. Rubbed in thoroughly they serve as a capital insect protector, and the hams can be hung up in the smoke house or wood-chamber without any danger or molestation.

POTATOES.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:—"I have heard of a method of making a crop of potatoes after the leaves have been all eaten from the vines. Even after denuded of foliage the potato stems will remain green some days in dry, hot weather, and eight or ten days in cool and wet weather. Then, in order to make a crop, the vines are completely plowed under and covered up. These vines, so protected, push new roots and stems, and sometimes a good crop of potatoes is made."

GRAFTING.

Those who failed in the Spring to have their grafting done, can now resort to the budding process, which some prefer, and all prefer where the cherry and peach are concerned. The season for budding runs into the first week or ten days of August. Once seeing it done by those who desire to know how, is enough. Like almost everything else, when once understood it is very simple.

DEATH TO BUGS AND LICE.

*Strong Alum Water*, we see it asserted, (but we do not know who is responsible for the assertion,) is sure death to bugs of any description. Take two pounds of pulverized alum, and dissolve in three quarts of boiling water, allowing it to remain over the fire until thoroughly dissolved. Apply while hot with a brush, or what is better, use a syringe to force the liquid in the cracks of the walls and bedstead. Scatter all the powdered alum freely in all those places, and you will soon be rid of these insect nuisances which fill one with disgust.

*Bark Lice.*—Dr. LE BARON, State Entomologist of Illinois, recommends, according to the Prairie Farmer, a wash of soapsuds, of a strength varying with the age of the parts of the tree to which the application is made. A whitewash brush is used, first with strong suds, made of one part soap and three or four water, and then a wash of a weak solution, or many times diluted, applied with a syringe. This must be done the last of May or early in June, when the young lice are just hatched.

*Cabbage Lice.*—The Horticulturist recommends, on the authority of a correspondent, opening the leaves as soon as the plant begins to head and the louse makes its appearance, and sprinkling in common salt, which it is stated has been entirely successful.

FIREPROOF WASH FOR A FENCE.

The following is recommended by good authority, although we have not tried it. Make a wash of 1 part fine sand, 1 part wood ashes, well sifted, and 3 parts lime ground up with oil, and mix them well together. Apply this to the fence with a brush—the first coat thin, the second thick. This adheres to the boards so strongly as to resist either an iron tool or file and is impenetrable by water.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 1 6 |
| United States 6s, 1881, bid | 1 8⅛ |
| United States 6s (Coupons) | 1 9⅜ |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 1 7¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1864, bid | 117⅞ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 | 1 8¾ |
| United States 5-20s, (new issue) | 117⅞ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 118 |
| United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid | 1 4⅞ |
| United States 10-40s | 114⅝ |
| United States 10-40s, (Coupons) | 1 4⅝ |
| Currency Sixes | 114⅝ |
| New 5 Per Cents | 115⅞ |

## PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 24, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. This, however, is nothing new for the season. Our rivers are steadily declining, and will soon be down to low water mark. Flour—The market was firmer, and holders were generally asking an advance of 25c per barrel. The receipts are on the increase with a fair stock on the market. The mills are running to their full capacity and are doing a good business. Bacon—We have to report a firm market and an active demand for most descriptions. Plain shoulders have advanced ¼c. Other kinds are without change. Groceries—Leading dealers report a steady trade demand for sugars, without any change in prices. The market contains a good supply. Coffees are also firm and in good demand. Syrups and molasses are reported dull, with very little demand. Carolina rice is held firmly at quotations, the advance before noted being fully sustained. Butter is firm with a good demand for choice roll for family use. Common and medium dull and not wanted.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 7,583 |
| Oats, sacks | 2,900 |
| Apples | 81 |
| Corn, sks | 570 |
| Bacon, tcs | 5,168 |
| Cheese, bxs | 339 |
| Butter, pgs | 24 |

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

ALE—We can report a good trade demand for the various kinds at the following prices: Indian ale $11 per barrel. Porter $10. XX ale $10. X ale $8a9. Half barrels in proportion.

APPLES—The receipts were not large neither was the demand very extensive. The quality so far has been nothing to boast of, prices rangeing as follows: $2 50, $4a5 per bushel as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—The season is drawing to a close; small sales well made at 50a55c.

ASHES—The market contains an ample supply of the various descriptions. The present season differs but little from Premiers, sales being reported as quiet; Soda ash common $4¼a4¾. Refined $5⅞a6. Nitrate soda $4¾a5. Arsenic 4¾a5. Potash 9a9¼. Pearls 11a11¼ per pound.

BUTTER—We have nothing to note in regard to this article. The active demand for choice roll before noted has been maintained with plenty of buyers at 18 20c. Common goods are not wanted.

BEANS—Are in fair supply with sales at $2 50a3 00 per bushel, the latter for small white.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a steady market and a fair demand at 5a9c.

BAGGING—Steady; Pennsylvania mill two bushel 35c; two and a half bushel 42c; three bushel 20c.

BEESWAX—Is selling at 30a33c per pound.

CARBON OIL—Market dull but no lower; we can report sales of standard brands at 14¾a15c per pound; that's pretty low figures.

CHEESE—Dealers report the market firm; prices have an upward tendency; we note sales of Factory to the trade at 17a17½c.

COUNTRY MEAT—The market was dull, prices being very uncertain; we quote nominally hams 9a9½c; clear sides 7a7½c; shoulders 5a5¾c; lard 9¼a8c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sold at $7 50a8 00 per case.

CEMENT steady; Beeson's hydraulic $2a2 25, Louisville $2a2 50, Youghiogheny $1 75a2, Rosendale $3 50a3 75, Portland $8a8 20, calcined plaster $3 25a3 50, Cleveland lime $1 75a2, Eastern $1 50a1 75 per bbl.

CANNED GOODS to-day reported dull; peaches, three pound cans, $3 per dozen; tomatoes $2 25a2 50, Winslow's corn $2 90a$3.

EGGS are selling at 18a20c per doz.

FLOUR—Dealers report a fair trade demand; we quote in a jobbing way: Spring wheat $6 75a7 25, red winter $8 00a8 50. Rye flour $5 25.

GRAIN—The market was devoid of animation, prices being uncertain. Wheat appears firm; red winter $1 50a1 55, as per quality. Oats—The receipts have increased, with a good supply on hand; we note sales good mixed at 43a44c, and prime white at 45a46c. Corn—Shelled is in light supply; the demand, however, was light; prices are unchanged. On track 53a54c, free in elevator 55a56c, ear corn scarce, held at 56a57c. Rye steady at 75a80c per bushel.

HAY—The market was not so strong. The receipts have moderately increased. The rates however are unchanged, we quote baled on wharf and from lauding at $24a26a28 per ton; we note sales of loose hay from wagons $20a25a30 per ton as per quality.

MILL FEED—In good supply; we quote nominally bran 70a75c per cut; middling $1a1 20 per cut.

ONIONS—The market is well supplied; dealers generally report a good demand with sales $4 50a5 per bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts continue to increase; prices are steadily declining with sales $4a5 50 per bushel.

POULTRY—We quote a good demand for spring chickens at 50a60c per pair.

PROVISIONS—Market firm with a good demand; hams s c canvassed 16c; shoulders 11c; plain 9¼c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 19½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 10c; short rib 11c; clear 11½c; mess pork $18 per barrel. Lard—refined for summer use, tierces 10c; half barrels 20¾c; buckets and kegs 11¼c.

RAGS—Steady 3¼a3½c per pound.

SEEDS—No demand for timothy or clover; flaxseed $2a2 12½; seed buckwheat $1 50a1 75 per bushel.

WHISKY—High wines 94a95c.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE POST, WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1873.

REMARKS—Dealers report the market unchanged as regards to prices or demands, although it appears pretty evident that prices have touched bottom. Should this prove the case we may soon look for an improvement in prices.

CRUDE.

We have no change to note here. Holders are offering to sell at 5½c. At Parker's we hear of sales of 10,000 bbls as follows: 5,000 at $1 85, 3,000 at $1 87½, and 2000 at $1 90, closing at the latter figure.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market unchanged, with offers to sell standard brands at 14¾c per gallon. Cheap.

For prices in the oil regions see our dispatches.

OIL BARRELS.

Firm, with sales at $2 25 for city and $2 15 for country make.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, July 24.—The *Courier* says: Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | bbls | spot | $1 90 |
| 2,000 | do | do | 1 92½ |
| 500 | do | do | 1 95 |
| 2,000 | do | do | 1 92½ |
| 500 | do | do | 1 95 |

PARKER'S.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 | do | do | 1 85 |
| 3,000 | do | do | 1 87½ |
| 2,000 | do | do | 1 90 |

The market was a little more active, closing on Upper firm at $1 92½. At Parkers there was an advance of 5c, and and a still further advance is expected. Closed firm.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Closing of the 22d. Crude bulk quiet at 7½c. Refined unsettled, weak, and dull at $1 73¼. Philadelphia delivery dull; sales 500 bbls refined, September, $1 80; 700 do on private terms.

OIL CITY, July 23.—Market quiet; $1 95.

TIDIOUTE, July 23.—Market a little firmer; sales at $1 80.

ROUSEVILLE, July 23.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 23.—Market quiet at $1 90a1 95.

TITUSVILLE, July 23.—Market quiet and steady at $1 92½.

PARKER'S, July 23.—Market quiet at $1 87a1 90.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Market dull; crude 7¼c, cases 22½c; sales 5,000 bbls, September. Futures sold at 18c.

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 24, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of stock by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards reached 550 head. Of the above about 25 car loads were from Chicago direct, and six car loads were via the Cleveland rail road. In addition there were some 260 head from the Brownsville road. There were also shipments from Washington, Butler, Beaver, and Lawrence Counties, making a total of 900 head. The quality of the cattle on sale could not be called good as compared with last week, and buyers who want good stock were complaining of the quality that were offered. Trade was slow, butchers being unwilling to pay the rates demanded, being fully ½ above that of last week. Drovers all said that cattle cost more than last week, and that they were only trying to hold their own. Taken as a whole the market was not as satisfactory as last week, and toward the close prices declined ¼a¼c per lb. Parties that sold early in the day were the best off.

The cattle driven in from the surrounding country were generally of common grades, while those from Chicago were coarser than last week's offerings. Trade wound up draggy and slow at about the following rates:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb cattle | $6 75a6 85 |
| Extra 1,300 steers | 6 50 |
| Extra 1,200 | 6 25 |
| Prime 1,100 | 5 75a6 00 |
| Prime 1,000 | 5 25a5 50 |
| Common | 4 50a5 00 |
| Cows | 3 50a4 50 |
| Bulls | 2 75a4 00 |

SHEEP.

The run of sheep this week has been heavy, said to be the largest of the season. The market opened up slow and dull, and continued so until the close. The quality of the stock on sale was fair, but butchers well knew there was an over supply on sale and bore down heavily. Sales of lambs were generally made about 50c per head lower than ruled last week.

On the whole, trade was unsatisfactory, and all the dealers complained about losing money. Below will be found sales which will give the reader a fair idea of the market:

SALES.

Mr. Humes sold 95 Beaver Co. lambs at $2 3 per head. Sheep at $4 50 per cwt.

Henry Nagle sold 40 lambs at $3 25 per head.

W. M. Fowler sold 93 lambs at $2 25a3 25 per head.

J. Steakley sold 38 sheep and lambs at $2 25a3 50 per head.

R. McCauslin sold 70 head Lawrence Co. sheep at $4a5 50 per cwt. Also 60 lambs, the best on sale. The terms were withheld.

J. F. Neely sold 100 head Allegheny Co. sheep at $2a5 25 per cwt.

Henry & Kelly sold 60 Allegheny Co. lambs at $2 52a2 80 per head.

John Montgomery sold 175 lambs at $2 a3 25 per head. Sheep at $2 50a5 per head.

S. A Vandivent sold 170 head Beaver Co. sheep and lambs, sheep at $3a4 per head lambs at $2a4 per head.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 24, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts since our last report fair of thorough and light weight stock. Trade less active than at the first of the week, but prices much the same. Quality stock medium and lower grades and prime stock in best demand. Advices from the East are not quite so favorable, which makes the few buyers here more offish, and they are talking lower prices. However, most of the stock is sold or shipped out and dealers are holding pretty firm. Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth | $ 6 50 |
| Extra 1,300 | 6 25a6 40 |
| Prime 1,200 lb steers | 5 75a6 25 |
| Fair 1,100 lbs steers | 5 25a5 50 |
| Fair 1,000 | 4 25a5 00 |

SHEEP.

The run of sheep, though light, is considered fair for the time of week, as but few sheep are wanted toward the close of the market. The quality of the offerings generally is lower grades. Buyers pretty well filled up, and but little doing in the pens to-day. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 100 lbs, fine wool | $5 40a5 50 |
| do 95 do | 5 25a5 35 |
| do 90 do | 5 00a5 10 |
| Common | 4 00a4 50 |

HOGS.

The run of hogs continues light. The market is without quotable change since our last report. As heretofore noted light smooth pigs, weighing from 175 to 200 lbs are in the best demand and sell rapidly. Heavy hogs in fair supply and selling at about the same prices as light hogs. Stock pretty well sold and shipped. Following are the rates current:

PRICES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Philadelphia | $5 50 |
| Prime do | 5 30a5 40 |
| Light hogs | 5 25a5 30 |

## PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST. THURSDAY, July 24, 1873.

The market since our last has exhibited more firmness. The general impression is that there will be a lively market before many days have passed. The difference in the views of dealers seems to be in a fair way of being adjusted. The following figures show an advance:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine fleece | 42a45c |
| Tub washed | 42a44c |
| Combing | 40a45c |
| Medium fleece | 42 43c |
| Common fleece | 38a40c |
| Pulled | 35a38c |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Money easy early in the day at 3a4c per cent., and afterwards was more active at 4½a5c, with the bulk of business at 4, closing at 3a4 per cent. Sterling dull at 9½a9¾ for sixty days and 10a10¼ for sight.

Gold declined from 116¼ to 115¾. Loans 1a4 per cent. to flat. Clearings $39,000,000. Treasury disbursements $265,000. Customs receipts $322,000. Governments quiet and closed strong. State bonds very dull.

Stocks dull and fluctuations confined to narrower limits than yesterday. Early dealings developed an increased strength, and prices advanced ¼a1 per cent. The improved feeling continued up to second call, but afterwards there was some weakness in the general list and prices gradually declined, the market closing at ¼a½ per cent. below the best point of the day. The Vanderbilt stocks were firmest in the general market. The Erie corner was not renewed and the greatest difference between cash and regular stock was ⅜ per cent, with most of the new loans flat. The Erie transfer office to-day transferred 4,600 shares which came by the Russia. The usual number of reports were circulated about the Pacific Mail, but nothing definite transpired. The chief fluctuations were New York Central 103¾, 104¾a10[illegible] Lake Shore 93¾, 93¾a93¼; Western Union 90¼, 91¼a90¼; Pacific Mail 36¾, 37¾a36⅞; Union Pacific 28⅝, 29⅝a29⅜; Panama 116¼a115; Ohios 40¼, 40¾a39½; Wabash 71⅞, 72⅝a71⅝; Rock Island 110¾, 111a110¾; C C & I C 32¾a22¾; St. Joseph 39¼a39; Erie sold at 60¾a60¾; cash 60¼a61¼; regular 60a61; seller 3 days and 61 buyer 3 days.

DRY GOODS.

Business continues to improve with commission houses, but the jobbing trade rules quiet. Market for cotton goods steady at unchanged prices with a good package demand for brown and bleached cottons and cotton flannels. Dark madder prints are selling more freely by agents. Fancy cassimeres and over coatings in fair request. Repellants moving more freely. Staple foreign goods slow, but there is some improvement in first hands, but jobbers are very quiet. Hosiery is improving.

PRODUCE;

Cotton limited request; flour dull heavy; common to good $5 20a5 45; good to choice $6 30a7 25; extra Ohio $6 25a7 50; whiskey firmer 94; wheat heavy, No. 1 and 2 Milwaukee $1 48½; corn heavy, strict western mixed 54a56c, sales 47a59c; rye steady 78; barley and malt unchanged; oats heavy, white 46a51; black 41a42c; wool steady; extra Michigan 46a47; hay dull; leather quiet 28a30; coffee strong 18a19¾; Crude petroleon 7½; refined 17¾; pork firm, new mess 17¾; beef unchanged cut meats quiet; middles quiet; lard clear 9; lard firmer 9¼; butter steady 16a23; cheese steady 11¾a12¼.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Wheat dull $1 25a1 35. Rye quiet 70a72c. Corn, oats and barley dull but unchanged. Eggs easier 14c. Pork quiet $16; bulk meats firm 7¾ 9a9¼c. Bacon improved in demand 8¾a10a10½c. Whisky firm 92c.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Wheat active, No. 1 spring $1 30; No. 2 do $1 30; No. 3 do $1 09a1 09½. Corn dull 36¼c. Oats dull and lower 27¼c. Rye firm 57a58c. Barley dull 65a70c. Pork firm $15 12½. Lard dull 8c. Bulk meats demand good at 7¼a9a9¼c. Whiskey firm 91½c bid; 92c asked.

TOLEDO, July 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand. No 2 white wabash $1 85; No 3 do $1 65. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 43½c. Low mixed 43¼c. Oats a shade higher, No 1 40½c. No 2 32¾a32½c.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flour dull, superfine $4 50a5 25. Wheat dull, western red $1 50. Corn dull 57c. Oats quiet 44a47c. Rye dull 65c. Pork and butter unchanged. Lard quiet 8¾a9c. Whisky nominal 95c.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Flour steady at $5 90a6 70. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 30¼; No. 2 $1 26½. Corn dull at 35½c. Oats dull and lower at 28c. Rye dull; No. 1 at 60c. Barley firm; No 2 80c.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—Cotton dull 15a17c. Flour steady $6.8 50. Corn scarce 65c. Oats 52½c. Lard steady 9½c. Bacon active 9¾a10½a11c. Peanuts $1 10a1 25. Whisky active 96c.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Cotton dull 16½a18½c. Flour—demand is good $3a9 50. Corn firm 55a67c. Oats dull and lower at 43c. Bran quiet 15c. Pork, lard and bacon quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Flour, wheat oats and rye unchanged. Corn higher 60¼a62c. Crude petroleum 12¼a12½c; refined 18¼a18¾c. Whisky 95c.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Wheat lower; No 1 red $1 55, No 2 $1 37a1 40. Corn steady. Oats lower, 36a38c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

## MARRIED.

NICHOLSON—LUPTON—On Thursday afternoon, July 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. John S. Sands, assisted by Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., Mr. E. D. NICHOLSON and Miss KATE P. LUPTON, both of this city.

## DIED.

O'DONNELL—On Monday evening at 7 o'clock, PHILIP O'DONNELL, aged 25 years.

MCMAHON—On Monday, July 21, at 5 P. M., HUGH MCMAHON, in the 25th year of his age.

SPRAGUE—On Tuesday morning, July 22, at 1¼ o'clock of protracted illness, HANNAH M. RICHARDSON wife of Edwin Sprague, in the 36th year of her age.

GEYER—On Monday night, July 21, JOSEPH, oldest son of Thos. S. and Hettie Geyer, aged 20 years.

ARTHURS—On Friday, July 18, at 7 o'clock A. M., from acute peritonitis, ROBERT ALDEN ARTHURS, only son of Robert and Harriet Arthurs, aged 21 years.

PAUL—On Sunday, July 20, at 3½ o'clock P. M. FRANK, infant son of William, Jr., and Henrietta Paul, aged ten weeks and 2 days.

ERDELL—On Saturday evening, July 19, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. CHARLOTTE ERDELL, in the 73d year of her age.

ELPHINSTONE—On Friday, July 18, ANNA MAY, infant daughter of J. A. and the late Anna Elphinstone.

JONES—On Thursday July 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., Miss RACHEL E. JONES, sister of Mrs. E. T. Towers.

PLUMMER—On Friday, July 18, 1873, at his residence, West Newton, Hon. JOHN C. PLUMMER, in the 85th year of his age.


## SOMETHING NEW.

An air and water-tight burial case, made entirely of black walnut wood, cemented with water proof cement, and sold as low as fifteen dollars. No extra charge for waterproof rough case.

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## The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are in fact the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headache, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing fruits. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harrassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over-much brain-work, or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in statu quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defence against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it is the standard remedy.

## Resolution Conquers All.

To a discerning and reasoning people the heading of this article bears a clear truth. It has on its face the appearance of what all men know and believe. We speak more particularly to the sick, to those whose lives are going down under the shadow of some irksome and spirit-destroying disease. They know and feel the weight and full force of what we say. To such who will put their resolution into action, there is no impossibility in curing any chronic disease. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is one of those blood-renewing medicines which makes the wheels of life contain to their accustomed revolutions; it fills the channels of the circulation with new blood, imbued with that plastic power of which it has been deprived by long existing and wasting chronic disease. Even the consumptive, from whom hope has fled, can turn to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure with an assurance that in it he has a remedy that will do more than all the vaunted remedies of the Materia Medica. We have seen time and again the most hopeless cases of consumption yield to this life-giving medicine. No sickness attends its administration; no interruption from your usual employment is needed. You can work on at your daily avocation, whilst Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is working that marvelous change in your system which will restore you to health and your long lost energies. You can read a full account of its mode of action in Dr. Keyser's Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases, to be had by addressing him at his principal office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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